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THE TWELVE PAGES.

Bombay Gazette

MORNING EDITION.

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No. 54,290.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1907. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing, Saturday	Steamers,	Tons,	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
2-39 P.M.				
1907.				
21st Dec.	ARABIA	7903		
21th „	ORIENTAL	5284	MOLDAVIA	9500
1908.				
4th Jan.	PERSIA	7861		
11th „	ORIENTAL	5284	INDIA	7911
18th „	OCEANA	6610		
25th „	ORIENTAL	5284	MONGOLIA	9505
1st Feb.	EGYPT	7912		
8th „	CALEDONIA	7558	VICTORIA	6522
15th „	ORIENTAL	5284		
22nd „	MACEDONIA	10512		
29th „	ARCADIA	6623		
7th Mar.	CALEDONIA	7558	BRITANNIA	6525
14th „	ARABIA	7903		
21st „	CALEDONIA	7558	MOOLTAN	9021
28th „	PERSIA	7861		
4th Apr.	MARMORA	10509		
11th „	EGYPT	7912		
18th „	CALEDONIA	7558	MOLDAVIA	9500
25th „	MACEDONIA	10512		
2nd May	ORIENTAL	5284	HIMALAYA	6898
9th „	CALEDONIA	7568		
16th „	ORIENTAL	5284	MONGOLIA	9505
23rd „	ARABIA	7903		

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Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

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Vessels,	Tons,	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
DUMBEA	5,636	Boyer	26th Dec. 1907
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Combe	23rd Jan. 1908.
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Verron	20th Feb. „
NERA	5,538	Schmitz	19th Mar. „
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Martin	16th Apr. „
DUMBEA	5,636	Boyer	14th May „
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Combe	11th June „

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Vessels.	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
NERA	5,538	Schmitz	3rd Jan. 1908.
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Martin	31st Jan. 1908.
DUMBEA	5,636	Boyer	28th Feb. 1908.

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BRITANNIA	R. J. Garrick	3169	21st „	„
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5091	12th Feb	„
OLYMPIA	C.F. Osborne, R.N.R.	5124	29th „	„
CIRCASSIA	Alex Haig	6,716	18th Mar	„
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5,106	26th „	„
CASTALIA	F. S Blight	6,300	11th April	„
BRITANNIA	R. J. Garrick	3,089	29th „	„
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5,091	14th May	„
OLYMPIA	C.F. Osborne, R.N.R.	5,124	27th „	„
CIRCASSIA	Alex Haig	6,716	14th June	„
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5,106	25th „	„
CASTALIA	F. S. Blight	6,300	13th July	„

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DUMRA	2,105	Mon. 23rd Dec.	11 a. m.	P. D. & C.*
KASARA	1,200	Thur. 26th Dec.	9 a. m.	Dutch Mandvie.
LHASA	2,170	Frid. 27th Dec.	7 a.m.	(direct).

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Dutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

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KOERBER	5301	A. Foresti	1st Jan.	1908
BOHEMIA	4282	M. Dabscvich	16th Jan.	1908
AFRICA	4590	P. Badessich	1st Feb	1908
IMPERATOR	4140	F. Mosca	16th Feb.	1908
KOERBER	5301	A. Foresti	1st March	1908
BOHEMIA	4282	M. Dabscvich	16th March	1908
AFRICA	4590	P. Badessich	1st April	1908
IMPERATOR	4140	F. Mosca	16th April	1908
KOERBER	5301	A. Foresti	1st May	1908
BOHEMIA	4282	M. Dabscvich	16th May	1908
AFRICA	4590	P. Badessich	1st June	1908

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain	To sail on or about.
* † CHINA	5999	A. de Petris	24th Dec.
† F. FERDINAND	6046	C. Matcovich	25th Jan. 1908.
* † NIPPON	6317	F. Tarabocchia	25th Feb. 1908.

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AUSTRIA	7588	G. Gillhuber	26th Dec.

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KAGOSHIMA MARU	—	K. Kori	—	29th Dec, 1908
MOYORI MARU	—	Handa	25th Dec.	8th Jan,
YEBOSHI MARU	—	T. Kon	7th Jan.	19th Jan,

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HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.
HANKOW.	PENANG.	YLOILO.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000, provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent,
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE

BOILER AND ENGINE.

A PORTABLE LOCO-TYPE BOILER, with Engine, by Ransomes Head and Jefferies in good condition. May be seen by appointment. Apply to "B. G.," care of this Office.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.
HEAD OFFICE ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED...Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... „ 50,00,000

DIRECTORS:

SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt., Chairman. (Messrs Sassoon J. David and Co., (Bombay.)
SIR J. COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Kt. (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
DORABJI JAMSETJI-TATA, Esq., (of Messrs. Tata Sons & Co.)
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay.)
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq. (Bhownuggur.)
KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq. (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., (Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
JENARRAYEN BINDOOMULL DANI, Esq. (Moonim of Rajah Bahadur Sewal Motilal, Bombay.)
NOORDIN EBRAHIM NOORDIN, Esq., (Messrs. Noordin Ebrahim Noordin and Co.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 200 to Rs 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application,

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND £600,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON,

BRANCHES:

Calcutta.	Delhi.	Cawnpore.	Tuticorin
Lahore.	Bombay.	Colombo.	Zanzibar.
Amritsar	Madras.	Mandalay.	Mombasa
Karrachee.	Rangoon.	Newera Riya.	Nairobi.
Steamer Point.	Aden.	Kandy.	Chittagong
Entebbe.			

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive, same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY *Manager*.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... Yen 24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... „ 24,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND ... „ 11,550,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUND ..... „ 1,000,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND ..... „ 2,500,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—

London	Shanghai	Tsihling	KOBE
Lyons	Hongkong	Changchun	Osaka
New York	Hankow	Antung-Hsien	Tokyo
San Francisco	Tientsin	Ryojun (Port Arthur)	Nagasaki
Honolulu	Peking		Bombay
(Hawaii)	Newchwang	Fengtien	
	Chefoo	Liaoyang	
		Dairen (Dalny)	

LONDON BANKERS:—

The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT Accounts.
FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World

K. KODAMA,
Manager
Albert Buildings, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE.

THE Public are informed that in consequence of the drainage excavation on QUEEN'S ROAD, CHOWPATTY, and the complaints made regarding the narrowness of the Road, it has been found necessary to forbid carriages to stand alongside the pavement at those points at which the work is actually in progress.

H. G. GELL,
Commissioner of Police.

POLICE COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
BOMBAY, 18TH DECEMBER, 1907.

BOMBAY 3RD EXTRA MEETING.

WEDNESDAY, 1ST JANUARY, 1908.

OWNERS are reminded that ENTRY CLOSES at 6 P. M. on MONDAY, 23rd December, 1907.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

BOMBAY, 19TH DECEMBER, 1907.

BY PERMISSION

THE BAND, "ROYAL SCOTS"

WILL PLAY AT

GREEN'S GARDEN

ON XMAS EVE AT 7 O'Clock.

LIST OF ESTATES to which Letters of Administration have been granted to the Administrator-General, Bombay, and of Estates which have come under his charge :—

JOHN AMOS BLOGG, late of Bombay, European Inhabitant.
MOCHI MAVJI RAJA, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a dealer in country shoes.
GANGARAM RAMRATAN, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant
JEERU PARAMANI, late of Bombay, deceased.
AMENUDDIN DALAL MUNIRAKHAN, late of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant.
PITARJAN alias COMRAOJAN, late of Bombay, Mahomedan Prostitute.
HANNAY JOHN GORDON, late Assistant Superintending Engineer, British India Steam Navigation Company, Limited, Bombay.
MARY LAZINIKOFF, late of Bombay, Russian Prostitute.
ERNEST PAGE, late Captain of the S. S. "Shah Allum,"
KAIKUSHROO MEHERBAN IRANI, late of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant.
WILLIAM HENRY CAMPION PEACOCK, late Assistant Station Master, Great Indian Peninsula Railway, Lanowli,
ARCHIBALD SYKES, late European Assistant to Mr. E. Speechly, Chemist and Druggist, Karachi.

All persons having Claims against, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the abovenamed estates are hereby requested to state their Claims, pay their debts and hand over such property to the Undersigned forthwith. All Claims must be sent to the Undersigned within one month from the date of this advertisement. At the expiration of the said period the Assets of the Estates will be distributed, and Claims received after that period, will not be recognised.

J. SANDERS-SLATER,
Administrator-General.

ADMINISTRATOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, HIGH COURT,
BOMBAY, THE 19TH DAY OF DECR., 1907.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS.
RETURN TICKETS AT REDUCED RATES.

FIRST and SECOND CLASS RETURN TICKETS at a FARE AND A HALF will be issued between any two Stations on the G. I. P. Railway (except for Passengers to and from Stations between Bombay and Kalyan, both inclusive), from the 1st to the 31st December, 1907, both inclusive, and will be available for completion of the return journey up to midnight of the 15th January 1908.

No Concession Tickets will be issued over the Neral-Matheran Steam Tramway.

Full particulars of the concession allowed over other Railways can be obtained at stations or from the Undersigned.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
Ag. General Traffic Manager.

BOMBAY, 6TH DECEMBER, 1907.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

MATHERAN STEAM TRAMWAY.

ON and from the 20th DECEMBER, 1907, to the 6th JANUARY, 1908, both dates inclusive, the following MIXED TRAINS will RUN between NERAL and MATHERAN :—

DOWN-TRAINS.

	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Neral Dep.	6 34	10 0	16 40
Matheran Arr.	8 40	12 5	18 45

UP-TRAINS.

	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Matheran Dep.	7 15	13 30	15 50
Neral Arr.	9 13	15 28	17 50

Only First and Second Class Passengers and their servants will be Booked by the First Morning Train leaving Matheran and the Last Afternoon Train leaving Neral.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
Acting General Traffic Manager.

BOMBAY, 18TH DECEMBER, 1907.

BENGAL NAGPUR RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of STORES and STATIONERY for the official year ending 31st March, 1909, to the Bengal Nagpur Railway Company.

Forms of tender giving details may be obtained from the Chief Storekeeper's Office, 8/1, Council House Street, Calcutta, on payment of Rs. 2 for each.

All covers containing Tenders are to be superscribed "Tender for supply of Stores" and "Tender for supply of Stationery" and sealed and addressed to the Agent whom they must reach.

1, If addressed to:—

THE AGENT,
BENGAL NAGPUR RAILWAY,
12, Garden Reach,

by 11 A. M. on MONDAY, the 13th January 1908.

11, Or, if addressed to.—

THE AGENT,
BENGAL NAGPUR RAILWAY,
30-1, Dalhousie Square,

by Noon on Monday the 13th January 1908.

Tenders will be opened in the Agent's City Office at 30-1, Dalhousie Square, at Noon, on MONDAY, the 13th January, 1908.

Special terms of the freight over the East Indian, Great Indian Peninsula and Bengal Nagpur Railways will be communicated to those who intend to tender by the Undersigned on application.

Notification of acceptance or rejection of Tenders will be made as early as possible.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By Order,
D. B. CRITCHLEY,
CHIEF STOREKEEPER,

CALCUTTA, DATED 17th DECEMBER, 1907.

GENERAL FAMILY PENSION FUND.

ESTABLISHED 1870.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS..... 48 Lakhs.
PENSIONS PAID ..... 28 Lakhs.

A PURELY MUTUAL CONCERN enabling all men and women (Christian) to secure monthly pensions for their Nominees. Full particulars from—

THE SECRETARY,
13, Dalhousie Square, East, Calcutta.

TO PARENTS.

CLARK'S LIST of BRITISH SCHOOLS, undertaking entire charge of Indian and Colonial Children, will be sent post free to all applicants.

ARTHUR W. CLARK,
29, Wellington Rd., Brighton, England.

GYMKHANA HOTEL, MATHERAN.

I stayed at the Gymkhana Hotel for a short time with my family during May 1907. We found everything very clean and comfortable. The food was good and the Proprietor and servants very obliging.

G. M. REED, Lt.-Col

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE MOTOR UNION OF WESTERN INDIA.

GRAND RELIABILITY TRIALS.

AUTOMOBILE SHOW, AND MOTOR GYMKHANA,

Under the distinguished patronage of

H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

RELIABILITY TRIALS FOR ALL CLASSES OF CARS.

BOMBAY to KOLHAPUR and back, via MAHABLESHWAR.

To be held on FEBRUARY 2ND to 5TH, 1908, inclusive 5 Challenge Cups and a Special Prize for Hill Climb.

GRAND AUTOMOBILE SHOW and MOTOR GYMKHANA.

ON THE MARINE LINES MAIDAN, FEB. 24TH TO 29TH 1908.

Valuable Prizes and Medals for successful Competitors.

Full particulars and Entry Forms for Trials, Show and Motor Gymkhana to be obtained on application to

THE JOINT HONORARY SECRETARIES,
MOTOR UNION OF WESTERN INDIA,
Green's Mansions, Apollo Bunder.

NOTICE.

WE, the Undersigned, do hereby give notice that MOHUNLAL POONJABHOY, trading under the name, style and firms of SHAH SHANTILAL MOHUNLAL, SHAH VIJAYLAL DHARAMCHAND, DHARAMCHAND SHANTILAL, VIJAYLAL MOHUNLAL and Co., V. MOHUNLAL and Co., and the Bombay Asiatic Trading Society has mortgaged his said firms and the property and outstandings thereof by virtue of a writing, dated the 22nd day of November, 1907, and have put us in possession of the same.

All persons indebted to the said firms are warned against paying the same to the said Mohunlal Poonjabhoy or to any person other than the Undersigned.—Dated at Bombay this 20th day of December, 1907.

SHA VADILAL SAKERCHAND.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, up to 1 P.M. (Bombay Time), on FRIDAY, the 3rd day of January 1908, for the SUPPLY of 35 tons of OIL COCOANUT for one year ending 31st December 1908.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, etc., may, on payment of Rs. 1, be obtained from the Undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender, or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. on the Contract amount, will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,

J. LACEY,
Storekeeper, Municipality.

STOREKEEPER'S OFFICE,
Chinchpokli, 19th December, 1907.

MUNICIPALITY of BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to 1 p.m., (B.T.,) on MONDAY, the 6th day of January, 1908, for works in the constructions of ELEVEN TROUGH PATTERN URINALS, on the Port Trust Estate.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, &c., may, on payment of Rs. 5, be obtained from the Undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 280, to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender, or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. on the Contract amount will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

A Copy of the former contract rates for similar work will be put up on the General Notice Board of the Municipal Office for the information of the Tenderers.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,

JOSEPH HALL, M.INST.C.E., M.INST. MECH.E., &c.,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Executive Engineer's Office,
BOMBAY, 20TH DECEMBER, 1907.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS.

From 2,000 to 3,000 Tons.

BRITISH & CONTINENTAL STEEL BEAMS,

ALWAYS IN STOCK.

IN ALL SECTIONS AND UP TO 36 FEET LENGTHS.

Special lengths cut at a slightly increased rate.

Prices on Application.

RICHARDSON & CRUDDAS.

BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

CONNOR, GERRARD & CO.

Waterloo Mansions, Bombay.

FURNITURE MAKERS, UPHOLSTERERS & DECORATORS.

CABINETS,
CHAIRS, SOFAS,
Dining Room, Library Furniture,
Bedroom Suites,
Billiards and Accessories,
Tapestries and Cretonnes.

CLOISONNE GLASS
for
Windows, Lantern and Skylights.

KING, KING & CO.,
BOMBAY.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.;
CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM. Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection, with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON,
HENRY S. KING & CO.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS

FICTION.

Colonial Edition. Paper Cover, Rs. 1-12, Cloth, Rs. 2-4.

All Moonshine. By Richard Whiteing.
Seraphica. A Romance. By Justin Huntly McCarthy.
Dollar City. By Lucas Cleeve.
Tales of two People. By Anthony Hope. With a frontispiece by A. H. Buckland.
The Election of Isabel. By Ronald Macdonald.
That Little ——! By Eyre Hussey.
The Spanish Prisoner. By Mrs. Philip Champion De Crespigny.
The Diary of a Lost One. Edited by Margarete Bohme.
Cynthia in the Wilderness. By Hubert Wales.
Lord Tammarleigh's Secret. A Fair Story of to-day. By Roy Horniman.
The Secret Agent. A Simple Tale. By Joseph Conrad.
The Halo. By Baroness von Hutton.
My Merry Rockhurst. Some Episode in the Life of Viscount Rockhurst, a friend of the King, at one time Constable of His Majesty's Tower. By Agnes and Egerton Castle.
The Idle Thoughts of an Idle Fellow. A Book for an Idle Holiday. By Jerome K. Jerome. Rs. 1-14.
William Jordon Junior. By J. C. Snaith.
The Heart's Banishment. By Ella MacMahon, Cloth only.
The Elixir of Life. By William Satchell. Cloth only.
The Daft Days. By Neil Munro. Cloth only.
Heiress of Dewsley Wold. By Florence Warden.
Valerie Upton. By Anne Douglas Sedgwick.
The Stumbling Block. By Justus Miles Forman.
Whosoever Loveth, being the secret of a lady's maid. By William Le Queux.
The Thornton Device. By Caroline Grosvenor.
Rose Durham Surgeon. By David Lyall.
The Hidden Victim. By Hexdon Hill.
My Racing Adventures. By Arthur Nightingale.
Lady Anne. By Morley Roberts.
The Fashionable Christians. By Vincent Brown.
Love Unlocks the Door. By Annie S. Swan.
A Woman from the Sea. A Romance of '93. By John Bloundelle-Burton.
The Plotters of Peking. By Carlton Dawe.

THE FAMED

DE RESZKE CIGARETTES

AS

USED by the House of Commons, the Admiralty, the Leading Aristocracy of England, and the Theatrical Profession ; and now in great demand throughout India and Burmah :—

Basso, per tin of 100 ..... Rs. 5 8
Tenor, „ „ 100 ..... „ 4 8

SOLE AGENTS:

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY, POONA, AND MAHABLESHWAR

HAMPER No. 1.—4 lbs. Agra ham, 4 lbs. corned beef, 6 lbs. potatoes, 1 cabbage, 4 lbs. carrots, 2 beet-roots, Rs. 4-8 ; No. 2.—2 lbs. Agra bacon, 2 salted ox tongues, 6 lbs. potatoes, 6 knolkohols, 4 lbs. carrots, 2 beet-roots, Rs. 3-8. Cash with order no V. P. P. Carriage to be paid.

JAMES AND CO.
PURVEYORS, POONA.
ESTABLISHED 1873.

SMOKE ONCE

THE INDO-BURMA TOBACCO CO.'S CIGARS

AS A TRIAL.

THE best in the market. Our CIGARS are manufactured from the Finest BURMA TOBACCO LEAVES, and we guarantee our qualities to give perfect satisfaction. A trial will amply testify our assertions. Special terms to large Dealers, Hotels and Clubs. Nos. 1 to 5, Rs. 3, 2-8, 2, 1-8, and 1 per 100 Cigars net Cash, or V.P.P. Postage and packing extra.

Terms moderate.

APPLY—HEAD OFFICE, RANGOON

ABDULLA & CO., LD.,

(of 9, New Bond St., London),

CIGARETTE SPECIALISTS.

ABDULLA'S

CIGARETTES

"DE LUXE"

Are the ***Best,*** as supplied for the Royal Tour of H. R. H. The Prince of Wales and Suit during 1905,

The Selection of the Tobacco and its Manufacture being under English Supervision.

FRESH CONSIGNMENTS FORTNIGHTLY,

ALWAYS IN STOCK

AT THE INDIAN AGENCY

Rampart Row (Next P. & O. Office), BOMBAY.

LA MARTINIERE COLLEGE,

LUCNOW,

AND

LA MARTINIERE GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL,

KHURSHAED MUNZIL,
LUCKNOW.

The School year begins 7th January.

For Prospectus apply to—

THE SECRETARY,
La Martiniere College, LUCKNOW.

ENTERIC.

PLAGUE. CHOLERA. DYSENTERY

ALONG WITH

ACCIDENTS FROM ALL ORDINARY SPORTS

COVERED BY

NORWICH & LONDON ACCIDENT INSURANCE ASSOCIATION, LD.

Premium Rs. 90 Yearly for Rs. 15,000 Policy.

FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO., BOMBAY.

AMUSEMENTS.

"THE EXCELSIOR" CINEMATOGRAPH.

Which Exhibits EVERY NIGHT including SUNDAYS,

Has the CLEAREST and LARGEST Living Pictures ever shown in India.

ECLIPSES ALL OTHERS.

ON THE MAIDAN NEXT TO THE SKATING RINK.

TO-NIGHT,

GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME when the celebrated fancy Tale ALI BABA and the FORTY THIEVES will be exhibited.

PRICES:

Reserved Seats :— Velvet Sofas, (three Seats) ..... Rs. 5 ; Velvet Arm Chairs... Rs 2 ; First Class, Arm Chairs..... Re. 1 ; Second Class, Chairs, As. 8 ; Third Class, Chairs, As. 4

Soldiers and Children at Half Rates for 1st and 2nd Class only.

LAST NIGHT ! LAST NIGHT !!!

OF THE

ROYAL HIPPODROME CIRCUS.

LOCATION-MAIDAN.

THE

GREATEST SHOW ON EARTH.

THE GREATEST

AGGREGATION OF CIRCUS TALENT.

EVER UNDER ONE MANAGEMENT.

The HIPPODROME is at once Entertainment, and a Lesson in Natural History.

THE CHILDREN'S LIVING OBJECT COLLEGE.

"The Circus is the Theatre of Childhood and the Priest goes there as

THE GUIDE TO CHILDREN."

CARDINAL RICHARD,
Archbishop of Paris.

NEW PROGRAMME!
NEW PROGRAMME!!

LAST NIGHT OF Miss FANNY HALL, the Daring Rider.
„ „ ALLEN KERR, the Original Tramp Cyclist.
„ „ the ELLIOTT SISTERS, in their great Knockabout Act.
„ „ Miss LILITH, the dashing Invisible Wire Walker.
„ „ GEORGE LOVETT, in his great Contortion Act.
„ „ Miss BELLA BELL, in her Lofty Trapeze Act.
„ „ LEO HERNANDEZ, in his great Musical Act.
„ „ DICKY BELL, in his great Hand Balancing Act.
„ „ W. BOES, the fearless Elephant Trainer.

The whole making one of the greatest Amalgamations of Talent presented before a Bombay Audience.

POSITIVELY LAST MATINEE,

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, AT 4 P. M.
FOURTH CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

SATURDAY NIGHT.

BOX PLAN AT SOUNDY & CO.

HALLO !!!

COME! LET US GO FOR THE

GRAND SEASON'S SHOW

OF THE

"EMPIRE CINEMATOGRAPH."

At FRAMJI COWASJEE HALL, DHOBEETALAO.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!! TO-NIGHT!! AND EVERY NIGHT INCLUDING SUNDAY.

DAILY GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME WITH NEW AND WONDERFUL FILMS, EVER SHOWN IN BOMBAY.

During this week special Film of ALLADIN AND MAGIC LAMP will be exhibited in every show.

The best Show of its kind in the world, the like of which has never been witnessed in Bombay before.

Children's Matinees on every Saturday and Sunday from 5 to 6 p.m. (S. T.), when funny Pictures will be shown.

Special Films will be shown for the first time in Bombay. These Films have been much admired throughout the World and the Bombay Public should not lose the opportunity of witnessing them.

THREE PERFORMANCES EVERY NIGHT, From 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30 and 10 to 11 p. m. (S. T.)

PRICES OF ADMISSION:

Reserved Sofa, 3 Seats	...	...	Rs. 5
Reserved Chair	...	...	„ 2
1st Class	...	...	„ 1
2nd „	...	...	As. 8
3rd „	...	...	„ 4

For Soldiers and Children at Half rates for Reserved and First Class only.

Bander Band will play during the intervals.

Director.—Mr. J. M. Pereira.

The Management reserves the rights to alter any part of the Programme.

SKATING RINK.

DAILY SESSIONS.

Practice, 8 to 9-30.
ADMISSION AND SKATES, Re. 1.
Ladies and Children, As. 8.
LADIES only, 10 to 12.
Admission and Skates, As. 8.
Evening 6 to 8, GENERAL SESSION,
Admission and Skates, Re. 1.
Night 9-30 to 11-30,
Admission Re. 1, Skates Re. 1.
BAND IN ATTENDANCE.

SPECIAL CLUB SESSION,
THURSDAY EVENINGS, 6 to 8.
BAND IN ATTENDANCE.
Admission Re. 1, Skates Re. 1.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS.

BRITISH & CONTINENTAL MANUFACTURE.

5,000 TONS { STEEL BEAMS, STEEL ANGLES, STEEL TEES, CAST-IRON PIPES

KEPT IN STOCK IN BOMBAY.

Prices quoted on receipt of specification for Delivery at any Railway Station or Sea Port in India.

GEO. SERVICE & CO.,

King's Building, Bornby Road, BOMBAY.

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT,

at 9-30 P. M.

MISS BONAVIA HUNT,

The Distinguished English Pianist,

WILL GIVE HER

LAST CONCERT

Under the Patronage of

H. E. THE GOVERNOR,

AT

TAJ MAHAL PALACE HOTEL.

Soprano.....MISS FRANCES SHORT
Bass.....MR. G. F. HILL
Violin.....MR. ARNOLD SCHUMCK

Miss HUNT WILL PLAY

Chopins Works only
Sonata, with the Funeral March
Balladde in F Minor
Soherzo in E „
Impromptu in A Flat
Mazurka in C Sharp Minor
Nocturne in D Flat
Polmaise in A Flat.

Tickets (Reserved) Rs. 3 and Rs. 2.
Plan at S. ROSE and Co., Fort.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Two Annas per line
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LIFE INSURANCE.—Mr. E. P. HENDERSON, I. C. S., retd., will be greatly obliged if all Government Officers who care to see his Pamphlet on Life Insurance and who have not received a copy of the 1907 issue will send him a postcard. He fears that in a good many instances names have been inadvertently omitted. Mr. Henderson takes this opportunity of contradicting the latest rumour put about concerning him, namely, that he is dead. He has no intention of dying just at present. He intends to carry on his work until

THE SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

In addressing the annual meeting the Chairman, Sir William Bisset, on November said :—

In meeting you to-day, Gentlemen, your Board regret that they are not in a position to make any definite report to the Proprietors on the subject of the negotiations with the Secretary of State for the continuance of the Company's administration of its present system, with the additions to it which were mentioned in the last Report. These negotiations are still in progress. They have been complicated by successive changes in the extent of the additions which the Secretary of State has asked us to make to the Company's System, and by other difficulties, which call for special consideration, and in regard to the financial terms to be arranged, you will see by the Report that the Board ask you to-day to appoint two Representatives to act with the Board in discussing with the Representatives of the Secretary of State a satisfactory basis for a fresh working agreement.

We anticipate that if the Porprietors as a body agree to leave the whole of their Capital in the undertaking as extended, the Secretary of State will agree to continue the present guarantee of 3½ per cent. on the Company's capital, and we trust that in regard to further participation in surplus profits arising upon the extended system, your Board will be able, with the assistance of Mr. Cohen and Mr. Schooling—gentlemen whose position, abilities and business capacity are well-known to us all—to come to an arrangement with the representatives of the Secretary of State which the Proprietors will accept as satisfactory.

The net addition to our mileage now proposed is 1,300 miles of railway. You will see upon the map hanging on the wall the red line which represents our present system ; and the black lines shows the railways which the Secretary of State now asks us to undertake the management of in addition to our present system. The first section is the 5 ft. 6 in. railway, Madras to Raichur, 350 miles ; and that is the main line of communication between Madras and Bombay going half-way to Bombay. The next section is the 5 ft. 6 in. railway, Madras to Vizagapatam, 497 miles, which is the main road from Madras to Calcutta. Then there is the 5 ft. 6 in. railway from Arconam to Bangalore; with the Kolar Goldfields Branch, 187 miles. There is also the metre-gauge railway Katpadi Gudar, 124 miles, and the metre-gauge railway from Pakala to Dharmavaram, 142 miles. With those additions you will see what a compact and extensive system it is proposed that we shall work. In June last I mentioned that with the additions to the system there was also to be the surrender of a small corner of the Mysore State Railway from Bangalore to Mysore and Nanjangud, which it was proposed to hand over to another railway. That surrender has for the present been abandoned, and we are to continue to work the railway.

With these additions the mileage of the proposed Madras, Mysore, Mahratta System will be 3,033 miles, of which 1,024 miles of 5 ft. 6 in. gauge and 1,512½ miles of metre-gauge belong to the Government of India, 10 miles of 5 ft. 6 in. gauge and 401½ miles of metre gauge to the Mysore States, and the remaining 85 miles of metre gauge belong to other Native States and Branch Line Companies. You will have an opportunity, when Resolution No. V. is placed before you, of discussing this matter in greater detail.

The Chairman then moved :—"That L.L. Cohen, Esq., and F. Schooling, Esq., be appointed as Representatives of the Stockholders, to act in association with a Board in connection with the negotiations with the Secretary of State for India for the continuance by the Company of the working of its system of railways, together with portions of the railways now worked by the Madras and South Indian Railway Companies."

Gentlemen, the Board feel that in this matter they will be much strengthened if the Stockholders will be kind enough to associate with them gentlemen of such experience as Mr. Cohen and Mr. Schooling in financial matters of such importance to the Proprietors. We have, as Indicated to you, expectations that the Company's duties will be continued, and that the Company's full capital will be continued with the same guarantee of 3 1/2 per cent. as it now carries. We are asked to discuss with representatives of the Secretary of State financial arrangements such as will, in addition to that 3 1/2 per cent., make it desirable for you, Gentlemen, as Stockholders, to continue your holdings in the Company rather than to sell them. What those precise terms are is a matter upon which Mr. Cohen and Mr. Schooling, who have large experience in financial transactions, are so fully competent to advise upon, that I think you will be very glad to receive this proposition ; and I am quite sure that in their hands you will be perfectly safe to leave those interests which you are here to-day representing. (Hear hear.) A great body of the Shareholders are Trustee holders ; and it will be a great convenience to them if we can come to such terms as will avoid any disturbance of their holdings. There are other Stockholders who have held the stock for an investment, and who may not exactly be pleased to face the reduction of interest which I am afraid that we must, as a matter of business, look to. The question is where and how they can do better with equal security. Our tenure is over. We have been fortunate enough during the last 11 years to give you a regular dividend of 5 per cent. We are able to promise, subject of course to the vote of the Stockholders at the time, a considerable bonus from the Reserve Fund next July; but I think we cannot expect the Secretary of State, who is in the position of owner of the Railways we work, to make a fresh contract on the basis of 5 per cent. On the other hand, we know that at the present time many Shareholders would be glad to have their money out that they might invest in other safe and remunerative investments, but I think you may trust the Board, with Messrs. Cohen and Schooling, to consider all these matters carefully, and to come to an agreement which the great body of the Shareholders will accept as satisfactory. In this matter I think it is well to point out to you that it will be by a vote of the Shareholders as a body, that this matter will be eventually settled. A special meeting will, in my opinion, be desirable, to which we shall submit the results of our arrangement for confirmation ; and it will be by the vote of the body of Shareholders on that occasion that it will be decided whether we are to continue our business as Managers of this great system of railways or not. As regards personal questions, your Board would, no doubt, be disembodied, but that is a small matter compared with the interests of the Shareholders. As regard the large staff in India, whom we have placed there and from whom we have received so much good service, it is no doubt a considerable anxiety to them whether you do or do not carry on the work. At the same time we have so much confidence in the appreciation of their services, not only by ourselves but by the Government, that we feel sure that if the Company were not to continue its operations, these gentlemen would have every prospect of being continued in their employment. I may also say that, willing as I should be personally to be relieved of some of my present duties, I hope the Company may think it advisable to continue the operations they have carried on to such advantage to themselves and to Government during the last twenty-five years. (Applause.) Gentlemen, with those remarks I will put the resolution before you, and I ask Col. Constable to be kind enough to second it.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague, Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	6
B Mandvi, Chukla, Comerkhadi and Dongri	1	1	16
C Market, Dhobi Talao Pannawadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	6	5	22
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi	0	0	6
E Mazagon, Tarwaly, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	1	1	26
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	8
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	10
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	5
Total	8	7	99
Total plague deaths to date	141,380		
Same date last year	2	1	84

THE RAT CAMPAIGN.

The following table shows the results of the rat campaign :—

DECEMBER, 20th 1907.

ard.	Alive.	Dead.	Found Infected.
A	48	58	2
B	106	159	5
C	63	144	0
D	53	54	1
E	156	146	1
F & G	46	67	0
Total to date	472	578	8
Total rats killed			1,351

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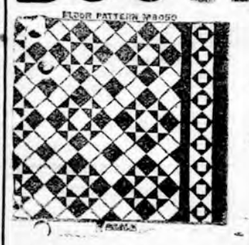

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A large LADIES' PAVILLION has been constructed with the object of affording additional comfort to Ladies and their Friends, where they can enjoy their afternoon Tea or Ices and Light Refreshments in quietude. Visitors are kindly requested not to smoke in the Drawing Room on any account.

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No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

ON MONDAY, AT 11 A. M.

THE FINAL CLEARING OF THE GREAT IRISH LINEN SALE.

ABSOLUTELY THE LAST DAY.

BENNETT, & Co. expected to dispose of the whole of the stock on Friday but unfortunately time did not permit. It has been therefore found absolutely necessary to commence on MONDAY, at 11 a.m., so as to make an absolute clearing of this unparalleled drapery sale. Never before in the history of the City, has the Ladies of Bombay had the opportunity of purchasing Irish Linen and other goods at such phenomenal low prices. The knowledge of this has spread like an electric flash from one to another until the attendance has grown larger and larger each day. The absolutely unreserved character of the sale has been so clearly demostrated that the most absolute confidence exists between Mr. Murphy and the auction buyers and the auctioneers have in consequence found each day sales pleasure to conduct For the last time therefore they ask all their clients to attend this final opportunity on Monday and secure some of the bargains for which this sale is so justly renowned.

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One of the Oldest and Wealthiest Accident Companies.

PREMIUMS FOR FULLEST BENEFITS £6 or £7 per annum.

INDIAN AGENTS
MESSRS. KING KING & CO
BOMBAY.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL. FACING THE SEA. FORT, BOMBAY.

CONNAUGHT HOTEL, POONA.

CUISINE OF THE VERY BEST.

Most Central Position.

SPORTSMEN.

IF you wish to have your SHIKAR Trophies mounted, you cannot do better than entrust them to us, the leading firm of TAXIDERMISTS. We possess many beautiful and chaste designs for mounting Tusks, Horn and Hoof Trophies and can guarantee the fidelity of a likeness, and the quality and finish of our production in the setting up of heads and Skins for which we were awarded a GOLD MEDAL at the BOMBAY EXHIBITION. Write for Catalogue with Testimonials and Press Opinions.

MURRAY BROTHERS,
PRACTICAL AND ARTISTIC
TAXIDERMISTS,
DHUN CASTLE, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

HAPPY CHRISTMAS.

LATEST NOVELTIES received by this Mail. Expressly ordered for CHRISTMAS.

REMEMBER
that every Article is the best and Prices are the LOWEST.

HATS, RIBBONS & HOSIERY.

You will not like to go in any another shop if you will visit our Shop once.

PROVISION, PERFUMERY AND SOAP.

15 per cent. CHEAPER than Market Rates.

A visit means a lot of saving.

Our Prices defy competition.

THE PARISIAN MILLINERY MART,
SITARAM BUILDING,
BOMBAY.

TRYPSOGEN.
(CARNRICK)

Only Successful Remedy for DIABETES MELLITUS.

Also indicated in Functional Nervous Diseases, Chorea, Neurasthenia, Nervous Dyspepsia, etc., Incipient Tuberculosis and other mal-nutritions.

Trypsogen is the standard remedy for Diabetes, and is the logical treatment suggested by the latest accepted pathological findings. It is endorsed by the medical profession of the United States and Great Britain; clinical reports, of the most positive character prove it to be the most successful treatment of this grave affection.

Price : Rs. 4-0 per 100 Tablets.

FOR SALE BY
BEYNON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PRATT'S MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT.

DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE.

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles, also for Naptha Lamps.

Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by

STANDARD OIL Co., of New York.
31, Hornby Road, Bombay

CLARKE'S B. 41. PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

INSURANCES.

THE DEMAND
FOR
STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW POLICIES IN 1906

ISSUED FOR	£2,384,400
ACCUMULATED FUNDS	£11,750,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE	£29,222,600

ASK FOR THE 1906 PROSPECTUS containing the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.
BINNY & Co., Ltd.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS OVER RS. 2,75,00,000
INVESTMENTS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
and lodged with the
OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY.

The Premiums are based upon the Company's actual experience, being the lowest with safety and so the most advantageous to all assurers.

For Prospectus containing all particulars apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager. BOMBAY.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

FIRE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY LIFE

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Every Class of Business Transacted at Lowest Rates.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

New Prospectus just Issued containing LARGELY REDUCED RATES.

Application for Agencies in unrepresented Mofussil Centres invited.

Apply for Particulars.

BRANCH OFFICE: SECY. C. M. ROSS, ROYAL INSURANCE BUILDING, HUMMUM STREET.
AGENTS: T. H. MOORE & Co. 42/43, *Church Gate Street,* BOMBAY

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.
Head Office: BOMBAY.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE.

Showing the Annual Premium payable for various kinds of Policies, WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birth day.	ASSURANCES OF Rs. 1000 PAYABLE AT DEATH. Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to 10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES OF Rs. 1000 Payable at Death or at the end of 15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	Age next Birthday.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	61 13	48 0	38 7	25
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	...	71 11	56 13	...	45

Detailed Prospectus and Balance Sheet on Application.

E. F. ALLUM,
General Manager.

WANTED—Leucoderma or white patches on the skin are cured positively and out-right by "Allomis." No case, however worst, stands hopeless to our unique external remedy. Talismanic effect everywhere. Failures negative. Try and be convinced, Bottle Rs. 10. MANAGER, B. C. Works Kidderpore, Calcutta.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MANUFACTURING CO., LD.
MANUFACTURERS OF
SWADESHI CLOTH.

FANCY and COLOURED CLOTH of different qualities and designs such as :—
Long Cloth, Domestics, Table Cloths, Chadars, Dhoties, Drills, Twills, Damask Table Cloths, Towels, (Honey Comb pattern, Akhi Bakha, Damask pattern, &c.), Turkish Towels, Bath Towels, Napkins Handkerchiefs, Cambric, Thans Cloth, Suzi, Hunting Cloth, Khaki Cloth, Bed tickings, Bed Covers, Bed Quilts, Coloured Table Cloth, Tapestry Cloth, Jhool Cloth, Sarees, Pugrees, Carpets, &c., &c.
HOSIERY GOODS in all varieties, viz : Seamless Hose, Socks, Garneys (Fancy & Merino finished, &c.), Pants, Caps, &c.
THREAD GOODS of all descriptions, viz : Sewing glazed thread on Cards and Spools (warranted full lengths) Crochet Cotton Mercerised Cotton for embroidery, Sewing Skeins, Ball Twines, &c.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

MOFUSSIL CUSTOMERS can have their supply only from
LAKHMIDAS MORARJI,
Salesman,
GANESHWADI, BOMBAY

HEAD OFFICE :—Ganeshwadi
BRANCHES :—Sitaram Buildings, Bombay.
Do. —Samsett Street, Bombay.
Do. —71-2 Canning Street, Calcutta

INSURANCES.

A POLICY THAT SPEAKS.

BEFORE proposing or LIFE INSURANCE, the Public are invited to have a peep into a Policy of the MANUFACTURERS' LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, wherein the cash surrender values, paid up values, etc., along with other conditions of the Policy are distinctly laid down for different systems and different ages.

For full particulars apply to—

JAFFER JOOSAB & CO.,
Resident Agents,
MANUFACTURERS' LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
7, Green Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

N.B.—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS, and able CANVASSERS REQUIRED for Bombay, Bombay Presidency, and Central Provinces, on good remuneration.

THE INDIAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Established under the Chairmanship of
The Honourable Sir PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA K. C. I. E.

"ALL INDIA UNITED INSURANCE CO., LD."

Authorized Capital Rs. 5,000,000.
Subscribed Capital Rs. 2,554,300.

COMPANY'S FUNDS.
Invested in Government Securities only.

COMPANY'S RATES.
Lower than those of other Companies.

COMPANY'S BUSINESS
Done in Bombay as well as in the Mofussil.

FIRE INSURANCE.
Accepted on Buildings, Furniture, Personal Effects, Shops, Godowns, Mills, Factories, Rent, etc.

Further particulars can be had from

JAFFER JOOSAB & CO.,
Secretaries,
7, Green Street, Fort, BOMBAY

WANTED AGENTS for Up-countries.

REVOLUTION IN HOUSE DECORATION.

HOMES MADE BEAUTIFUL BY USING

"TEMERARE."

(QUEEN OF COLD WATER PAINTS.)

Prize and Gold Medals, Hull, Liverpool and Cape Town, 1904.

TEMERARE is a perfect Sanitary, Permanent Distemper.
TEMERARE is Washable, Fireproof, Weatherproof and Anticeptic.
TEMERARE is made in a variety of Beautiful tints and white.
TEMERARE is ready for use by mixing with cold water.
TEMERARE is specially adapted for plasterwork, wood, iron, brick, etc.
TEMERARE one lb. covers about 100 square feet of surface.

Samples and full descriptive circular with tints, etc., free on application to the Sole Agents for INDIA.

C. HAMILTON & CO.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

YOU NEED NOT SUFFER FROM

NEURALGIA, Sciatica, Nervous Headache, Hemicrania, Brow-ache, Cramps, Burns, Pains in Joints and Back, Cuts, Wounds, Ring-worm, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Gout, Swellings, Scalds, Boils, Erysipelas, Chillbains, Bronchities, Stiff Neck, Sore Throat, Coughs, Colds, Mumps, Mosquitto Bites, Paralysis, Corns, Piles, Bruises, &c., &c., if you use

THILUM.

SOLD EVERY WHERE.

SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
CROFT MODY & CO.,
19, BANK STREET, FORT BOMBAY.

VON LINTZGY'S

SPLEEN, LIVER, MALARIOUS FEVER; AND ANTI-FEVER MIXTURE.

Completely eradicates Fever and reduces Spleen and Liver. THOUSANDS CURED yearly. No recommendation is too strong for the Specific ; it supersedes all other so-called Specifics.

PRICE Re. 1 per bottle.

SPECIAL RATES TO THE TRADE.

SOLD BY

VON LINTZGY & CO.,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS
290-1-2, Bow Bazar Street, CALCUTTA,
and all respectable Medicine Vendors.

The above remedy has stood the test of time, and through trial. Thousands of Testimonials have been received and are open to inspection. Trials are earnestly solicited. We are quite confident of the result.

DR. BISWAS'S

MAGIC PILLS.

An Excellent Tonic for Young and Old,

EVERY MAN SHOULD HAVE A BOX.

ALL details cannot be published. Those who want to know the particulars, should write to the Manager with half-anna stamp for reply. Price, Rs. 2-8 per box.

DR. H. BISWAS,
AMRITA BAZAR MEDICAL HALL,
Amrita Bazar, P. O (Jessore).

Messrs. D. J. KEYMER & Co. beg to offer their services as AGENTS IN ENGLAND. *Established in 1844, they have a thorough knowledge of the Markets, and experience of Eastern requirements.*

The heads of the Firm give personal supervision to all business, and with confidence invite those inquiring ABLE AGENTS *for purchase of any sale of produce, or other business interests to them.*

WHITEFRIARS STREET, LONDON. TELEGRAMS. "KEYMER, LONDON."

THE "AMULET"

PINCE NEZ GLARE PROTECTOR, patented in England and India by His Majesty's Royal letters patent.

Price complete with case Rs. 6

The neatest and most comfortable Pince Nez for protecting the eyes from the dangerous Tropical Sun.

As necessary to the Traveller as his Topee.

DESCRIPTIVE PAMPHLET ON APPLICATION TO THE INVENTORS.

LAWRENCE & MAYO,

Manufacturing Opticians, Admiralty Chart Agents and Contractors to His Majesty's Government.

HEAD OFFICES:

67 & 69, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON

OFFICES IN THE EAST :—
CAIRO (EGYPT),
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS & RANGOON.
STANDARD BAROMETER READINGS.

S. ROSE & Co.

FORT, BOMBAY.

IMPORTERS OF

S. Rose & Co., supply Church Organs to any specification.

S. Rose & Co., hold the largest stock of First Class American Organs in India.

Portable Organs from Rs. 48
Standard Organs from ,, 150

HARMONIUMS.

S. Rose & Co., have a large stock from Rs. 50 to Rs. 1,200.

LIST FREE.

S. ROSE & Co.

FORT, BOMBAY.

Stephens' Inks

Stephens' Ribbons AND Carbons

For Typewriters

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Lhasa, 936 tons Captain W H R thwell sailed yesterday for Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE F Rabattino S N Co's steamer Ischia, 2,784 tons Captain F Demi will sail to-day for Genoa &c with a general cargo and passengers.

THE steamer Umbria, 2,145 tons Captain J L Richards will sail to-day for Antwerp with a general cargo and passengers.

THE B and P S N Co's steamer Mozaffari Captain T L Mohony F R G S arrived in harbour yesterday from Jeddah, with a cargo of specie during the voyage she met with strong N E trades.

THE steamer Elax, 2,612 tons Captain G Bramston, arrived in harbour on the 19th instant from Kustandi via Karachi with a cargo of Kerosine in bulk.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

H M S Prometheus ... Capt James ... R Navy

In the stream.

H M S Hyacinth ... Capt A W Heneage ... R Navy
H M S Parcus ... Capt Christian ... R Navy

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—DEC. 20

Arabia	4167 tons	London	21-12 P & O Co
Argentella	25	Feltrup	Glade & Co
Bahadur	2936	Elliot	G Tejpal & Co
Indra	2571	Potts	R A Willis
Brunel	15 9	Evenson	W & A Graham & Co
Elax	2612	Braxton	
Empress		Steer	J M & Co
Gompertz	1 58	Morrison	M M & Co
Ipswich	515	Peiling	Shah S N Co
Investigator			S Mamoojee & Co
Kaiser	525	Happell	P Gall M & Co
Lahore	2 5	Austin	M M & C
Lusitania	2466	Mackay	W & A Graham & Co
Shamrock	1026	McCabe	T Morrison & Co
Mossfell		Mellon	H & P S N Co
Norfolk	25 6	Bye	G Cotton & Co
Regalia	4198	Boughton	P & O Co
President	2567	Tye	A Strachan
Rajah Hill	2739	Power	K Nixon & Co
Shah Jahan	2366	Davison	E Tejpbhoy
Shahzada	2 5	Scott	Shah N S Co
Swarlbro	2535	Darby	W & A Graham & Co
Queensland	4637	Smith	M M & Co
Warora	2365	Taylor	M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK—DEC. 20

PRINCE'S DOCK

Vessel	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agents
A Service	4785	Hide	Shanghai	24-12	P & O Co
B Orr Mackintosh	45	Lunan		10-08	Moir & Co
Clan Gordon	3377	Brodie	Natal	2-12	Moir & Co
D H Graham	2 0			21-12	M M & Co
Hydra	881	Kershaw	Singapore	No F	Campbell & Co
Governeur	2 96	Barnacle	Durban	19-1	A Strachan
Kaisah Ameer	1922	Pillow	Jeddah	21-12	H A Hassan
M Fagan	2379	Higgins	Rajpipla		M M & Co
N Hampton	27 0	Symmonds	Philadelphia	19-12	A Willis
Quetta	2951	Keasley	Philadelphia	21-12	R A Willis
Tyndareus	3436	Howell	Liverpool	24-12	R Nixon & Co

CARGO.

1 Moffat ... 1890 Castle ... Mauritius 28-12 B & P S N Co
2 John H Barry 26 Liddle ... Hull ... Wallace & Co
3 Clan Gordon 3377 Brodie ... Natal ... 2-1 R Nixon & Co
4 H Isabella ... 278 Dias ... Goa ... 24-12 F R da S N Co
5 Umballa ... 2145 Richards ... Antwerp ... 21-12 W & A Graham & Co
6 China ... 2855 Petrie ... Persia ... 24-12 A L S N Co
7 Kowsar ... 3 63 Powell ... Trieste ... ... A L S N Co
8 Austria ... 4979 Gellibrand ... ... A L S N Co
10 & 11 Calabria ... 3 29 Turquand ... London ... 8-2 B P and O Co
12 Kaisah Ameer ... 1922 Pillow ... Jeddah ... 21-12 H A Hassan
13 Sachsen ... 1872 Robertson ... Genoa ... 21-12 T Mason & Co

M W D D

Oriental	2812	Palmer	Aden	P & O Co

H W P D

Rohilcund	859	Mangalore	23-12
Sorsai	517	Hoskins	21-12 B S N Co
Poona	55	Shrimpton	2 B S N Co

SAILS

Dec.	Commander	Destination
9	Blair	Kustandi, Nov 22
20	Pert	London, Nov 19
	Mossfell	Jeddah, Dec 6

SAILS

Dec	Commander	From
20	Otello	Bradley	Hull via Karachi
	Lhasa	Rothwell	Karachi

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Ischia Demi for Genoa, &c.
" Umbilal Richards for Antwerp.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Koerber for Persian Ports, &c.
" Ansaria for China, &c.
" Mozaffari for Jeddah.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS

Dec	Vessel	From
12	Camberwell	London
13	Clan Buchanan	Liverpool
	Clan Grahame	Glasgow
	Lusitania	Calcutta
17	Palamcotta	Singapore
	Pentakota	Rangoon

DEPARTURES.

Dec	Vessel	For
18	Camberwell	Calcutta
	Clan Grahame	Hull and Swansea
19	P Tinkota	Rangoon
19	Pentakota	Singapore
20	Clan Buchanan	Calcutta
23	Umballa	Natal

DAILY EXPORTS.—DEC. 20

FOR LONDON.

Arabia s—2,000 cwt cottonseed Volkart Bros.

FOR HAVRE.

Trafford Hall s—100 bales cotton E Spinner and Co, 525 5 bales cotton Ralli Bros, 52 bales hemp, J M Kapadia and Co, 100 bales cotton, The Bombay Co

FOR DUNKIRK.

John H Barry s—504 cwt Myrabollams, W Becher, 284 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

FOR HULL.

John H Barry s—25 bales hemp, J M Kapadia and Co, 10,318 cwt cottonseed A Khimji, 7,00 cwt cottonseed Volkert Bros.

FOR GENOA.

St Helena s—6 bales twist B Goculdas and Co, 150 tons old guni, T Hakiny and Sons.

FOR ANTWERP.

St Helena s—3 bales twist J A Begbie and Co, 200 cwt gram, J Narbheram, 12 bales twist E D Sassoon and Co, 1,000 tons manganese ore Keddie Reeve and Co
Umballa s—3 bales twist Killick Nixon and Co, 1,054 cwt myrabollams, W Becher.

FOR VARNA

Kaerbeg s—3 bales twist A S Imeriger and Co.

FOR TRIESTE

Koerberg s—100 cwt guni, P Jothabhoy 1,815 bales cotton Volkert Bros, 139 bales twist, H Jobetsek and Sons, 225 bales twist A Schmeeger and Co, 2,000 cwt groundnuts Volkart Bros, 1 2 cwt oliban um Abdulla, 1, 00 cwt myrabollams, David Sassoon and Co.

China s 50 bales twist, H Sampat and Co

FOR VENICE

Koerberg s 100 bales cotton J A Begbie and Co. 100 bales cotton, 2,000 cwt castor seed Volkart Bros, 1,000 cwt linseed, Shaw Wallace and Co.

FOR HONGKONG

Devanha s—33 chests opium, P and O Co; 33 boxes silver dollars, The Yokohama Specie Bank; 200 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 300 hanks twist, A M Essabhoy.

Australia s 200 bales twist, Tata Sons and Co; 600 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 500 bales twist Ralli Brothers; 100 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co

FOR SHANGHAI.

Australia s—200 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 300 bales twist E D Sassoon and Co; 400 bales twist David Sassoon and Co

FOR KOBE

Kagoshima Maru s—1,000 bales cotton Ralli Brothers; 700 bales cotton, Japan Cotton Trading and Co; 2,300 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 200 bales cotton, S Framji and Co

Devanha s—100 bales cotton, S B Kaisha

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Australia s—456 cwt bloo manure, Jeena and Co

FOR YOKKAICHI.

Kagoshima Maru s—1,500 bales cotton, Goculdas and Co

FOR OGI

Devanha s 100 bales cotton, S B Kaisha
Kagoshima Maru s—1 0 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers

F R OSAKA.

Kagoshima Maru s 6 0 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 15 bales cotton, Japan Cotton Trading and Co.

THERE is a rumour that Limerick competitions are to be introduced in the French Parliament, says the Paris correspondent of the Daily Mail. The Chamber would be the hit of the Session; Ministers and Deputies would all compete, and certainly their addresses would prove more interesting than many speeches.

THE LATEST VALUATION
OF THE
NORWICH UNION MUTUAL LIFE OFFICE
AFFORDS
ANOTHER SIGNAL TRIUMPH
and enabled the Directors to announce
THE LARGEST BONUS EVER DECLARED BY THE SOCIETY
which may be regarded as
A Source of Supreme Satisfaction to Existing Policy-holders and a Powerful Inducement to intending Insurers.

For full particulars apply to—

AGENTS WANTED.
Address: 89, Apollo Street.

O. C. B. WIMBUSH,
Manager

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, *December* 19.] [BOMBAY, *December* 20.

FINANCIAL.

		Rates.	Prev.	Mvmts.
2½ per cent.	Consols	82 13/16	3/8	
do.	Rentes	93 1/2 Ex	1/4	
do.	Sterling Loan	100 1/4	1/8	
do.	Govt. Securities	83 3/4	1/4	
do.	Govt.	24 1/16	1/8	
Silver in London		24 1/4	1	
Do.	do. 2 months' hence	25 1/4	1	
Do.	In New York	53	7/8	
Exchange on London at Paris		5521	12	
Do.	do. do. Berlin	2 0513		1/4
Do.	do. do. New York	4 86 3	3/8	
Account Bank of England Rate		7	Since 7th Nov.	
Do.	Short London Bills	5 7/8		unchgd
Do.	3 months' sight Indian Bank Bills	5 1/8		unchgd
Do.	3 months' sight Trade Bills	6 1/2		unchgd
Do.	6 Months' Trade Bills	6 1/4		unchgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans		3 3/4		unchgd
Do. 7-day Market Loans		3 1/2		unchgd

Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England £2 0,000 for various places

Exchange on London 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1s. 3 3/4d unchgd.

Bills on Calcutta ... Rs. 7, 0.000 at 1s. 3 1 15/16d.

Bills on Madras Rs. 200,00 at 1s. 3 9/1 d.

Mails.—The Bombay Mails of 7th Instant arrived at Brindisi on yesterday evening.

The sum of £500,00 , part of amount previously earmarked for Indian Paper Currency Reserve, has been released.

Closing tone of Silver:—Rise caused by covering purchases but closed weak.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:

Total Bullion	...£3 ,100,000	Dec.	£11,90,000
Public Deposits	... £5,200,000	Dec.	£ ,00, 00
Other Deposits	...£43,500,000	Dec	£15,00 000
Government Securities	£14, 00,000	no ingd	.....
Other Securities	...£29,9 0,000	Dec.	£ 2, 0,000
Notes and Gold	...£2 , 00 000	Inc	£1,8 0,0 0

The Bank's Reserve is 46 percent. of the Liabilities.

COTTON.

Liverpool—

Spots	...Quiet.
Futures	.. Easier.
East Indian	.. Quiet.
Manchester	.. Steady.
Total Sales	...12,00 bal
Sold on Speculation and for Exports	1,000 "
Imports	...20,000 "
Mid Americans	...6 2 +02
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ...	10 5/16 unchgd

Future Delivery Prices—

Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb. Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl. May
5 74	5 75	5 75	5 76	5 76
—05	—05	—06	—5	—06
May-June	June-July	July-Aug	Aug.-Sept.	
5 76	5 76	5 72	5 62	
—06	—06	—06	—06	

New York—

Receipts at U. S. Ports ...	54,000	bales.
Do. do. last year...	46 000	"
Exports to Great Britain ...	3,000	"
Do. to Continent ...	21,000	"

Spot Cotton—11 50—20.

Futures—Month of Mar. 10 58—20 } Advanced early owing to Southern Spinners said to be bidding more freely and declined later through bearer pressure largely from New Orleans.

Do. do May 10 64—19

New Orleans:—

Spot Cotton—11 3/8 unchanged.

Futures—Month of March 10 78—17
Do. do. May 10 78—17

Closing Tone of Futures. Easy.

Linseed:—

Bombay, per 416 lbs, ex ship 14, Dec.-Jan.—Sellers

Canal.

Tone of Linseed—Firm.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee:—

No New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) 6 1/8 nominal.

Sugar:—

German granulated Sugar, loose in bags, C. and F. India, 12 4 1/2

Months of Sept.-Oct.—Jan.-Mar.—Sellers.

Tone of Sugar—Steady.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Vessel.	Importer.
1 Box gold Bullion	Rs. 7,810	London	Persia	Yokohama Bk
1 Bundle Sovereigns	2,0 0	Jeddah	Moshteri, S. Bassam	
1 Bundle Sovereigns	4,000	Jeddah	Mozaffari, A. M. Forum	
Gold Coins	2,337			
1 Box Sovereigns	13,000	London	Persia	Chartered Bk.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

FRIDAY EVENING.] [20TH DECEMBER, 1907.

FINANCIAL.

Rates:—

The Bank of Bengal rate of 6 per cent. was unchanged at to-day's meeting.

Exchanges:—

The Market is inclined to be firm, with little or no business being transacted, the quotations being T. T. 1s. 3 29-32d. Demand 1s. 3 31-32d. and Credits three months 1s 4 1-4d. Far Eastern rates are easier than last quoted.

We quote:—

T. T. on London ...	...1s. 3 29/32d.
Demand Draft ...	...1s. 3 31/32d.
Credits—3 months' sight	...1s. 4 1/4d.
Do. 3 months' sight	...Rupee 178
Hongkong—30 days' sight	134 1/2
Yokohama—30 days' sight	151
Shanghai	173 3/4

Government Paper:—

With no business transacted, the rate is nominally for Cash 96-9 and for Settlement (January) 96 8. The Calcutta rates are reported, respectively, at 96-10 and 96-8 one month's delivery. We quote:—

Cash	...	96 9
1st Settlement	...	96 8

Bullion:—

Bar Silver in London has advanced both Ready and Forward 15-16d., the prices being 24 15-16 and 25 1-4d., respectively. The rise is the result of covering transactions, but the market is dull. Local rates opened at 66- 1 and 63-3 per tola for December and January settlements and subsequently declined to 66-7 and 62-15, with little doing for the ensuing settlement, but for the next settlement some good business is reported. The market is quiet but fairly firm. We quote:—

			Rs.	a.	p.
Standard Bar Gold	...	...	24	4	0
Australian Bar Gold	...	...	24	2	0
Bombay Bar Gold	...	...	24	0	0
English Shield Sovereigns	...	...	15	2	6
English Dragon Sovereigns	...	...	15	0	0
Silver on the Day—Ready	...	...	66	7	0
Do. 1st Settlement	...	...	66	7	0
Do. 2nd	...	...	62	15	0

The following is the Weekly Statement of the Bank of Bombay, for the last week, as compared with the previous one:—

LIABILITIES—	Increase. Rs.	Decrease. Rs.
Public Deposits ...	4,90,000	.....
Other Deposits ...	.....	31,75,000
Sundries ...	16,000	.....
ASSETS—		
Government Securities ...	35,000	.....
Other Authorized Securities	.....	18,000
Credits on Govt. and other Authorized Securities ...	8,29,000	.....
Loans on Govt. and other Authorized Securities ...	11,35, 00	.....
Bills Discounted and Purchased ...	41 000	.....
Bullion ...	1,00	.....
Advances without Securities ...	3, ,000	.....
Sundries ...	6,000	.....
Cash ...	.....	52,07,000

Council Bills:—

At the weekly bidding on Wednesday last for 204 lakhs, 19 90 lakhs bills were allotted at 1-3 29 32, tenderers at this rate receiving 77 per cent. The total amount sold during the week was 4 20 lakhs, and the amount to be offered next week is increased to 25 lakhs. Extras amounting to 9 50 lakhs Bills at 1-3 15-16 are advised this morning.

The mail of the 6th December brings £ 0 0 0 Silver and £1,000 gold for Bombay and £ 0 0 0 gold for Calcutta, as also the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta ...	...	Rs.	10,70,000
Bombay ...	...	"	3, 0,000
Madras ...	...	"	3 10,000
Total...		Rs.	6 1,000

The mail of the 13th December brings £240,000 silver and £3 0000 gold for Bombay, and the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta ...	...	Rs.	40.000
Bombay ...	...	"	30 000
Madras ...	...	"	20.000
Total...		Rs.	9 .000

The mail of the 20th December brings £10,000 silver and £40,000 gold for Bombay and £10,000 gold for Calcutta, also the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta ...	...	"	20,1,000
Bombay ...	...	"	9 ,0 0
Madras ...	...	"	11 1 0 0
Total...		Rs.	3 40,000

RECEIPTS OF COTTON INTO BOMBAY.

	Total for week ending 19th Dec. 1907.	Total since 1st Oct. 1907.	Do. same period last year.
Khandeish ...	0,770	211 2	74.3 7
Central India ...	1 5	359	2,75
Barsee and Nagpur ...	3,021	9,911	19,018
Berars ...	18,401	73 565	93 475
Central Provinces ...	1 6 6	42 240	47 315
Total Comras...	44,8,8	153 226	241 927
Dholleras ...	1 219	1 773	16,926
Broach ...	...	128	1,371
Comptas and Dharwar.	509	20 9 6	8,033
Westerns ...	3	1,3 2	4 9 1
Bengals, N.-W.P. ...	2 276	132 297	190 112
Bengals, Rajputana...	793	2 9 1	4,1 3
Sind ...	1,213	4 5 1	2 7 4
Persian ...	9	276	425
American ...	138	3,684	3,.23
Egyptian ...	...	522	266
Other Sorts ...	16	45	72
Totals...	71571	335,739	494,703

COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales 1907	Bales 1906	Difference.
Receipts for the week...	71 571	104,052	32,481
Receipts from 1st Oct to 19th December 1907.	3,35,739	4,64,7 3	—128 954
Shipments for the week—Europe ...	1,1437	20,,32	— 3,695
China ...			
Japan ...	14,752	5,535	+ 9,117
Coast Ports ...			
Total ...	1,1,189	25,767	+ 5,422
Total Shipments from 1st Oct. to 19th Dec	83,631	1 ,,90	—61,175
Europe ...	2,61 1	2,110	+ 91
China ...	...	...	...
Japan ...	55 0	73,449	—18,449
Coast Ports ...	7,3 4	14,509	—7,115
Total ...	154,196	2 41,1	—8 ,925
Afloat in Harbour— Europe ...	9,412	10 268	- 856
China ...			
Japan ...	2,493	13,728	11 235
Coast Ports ...			

Total Exports from Bombay by all ports from 1st October to 7th Dec. 1907—3,0 ,5 bales
Total Exports from Bombay B. B. & C. I. R. from 1st October 1907 to 19th December 1907—2 4101 bales.

STOCK OF COTTON IN BOMBAY.

Full ... on the 1st October 1907	39 ,000 bales
Total Receipts, 1st October to 19th December 1907	335,739 "
	725 739 "
Total Exports from 1st October to 19th December 1907	154,596 "
	571 143 "
Afloat	11,905 "
	559 38 "
Estimated Mill Consumption and Up-Country by rail	248 000 "
Stock in all hands on	31 ,233 "

EXPORTS.

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—

There has been a steady decline in the American markets during the week and price in New York and New Orleans for March futures had, up to yesterday, given way 44 and 48 points respectively. Various causes have been assigned for this drop, but probably the feeling has been gaining ground (as private telegrams say) that the Ginners' Report up to 13th December will be bearish. This report is expected here to-morrow and should it prove to be as bearish as is looked for, we may see a further temporary decline, though it is possible that the bearishness has already been discounted to some extent. This morning telegrams advise a further drop of 20 points in March futures in New York and 17 points in New Orleans. At any further decline on the Ginners' report, we should be on the buying side.

We give below our usual weekly comparative table of prices in the Home markets according to the telegrams received here last Friday and to-day:—

Description.	Last week.	This week.	Difference.
Spot ...	6 30	6 20	—10
Futures, Dec.-Jan ...	5 90	5 74	—16
Do. Mar.-April ...	5 94	5 76	—18
NEW YORK—			
Spot ...	12 00	11 50	—50
Futures, March ...	11 2	10 58	—64
Do. May ...	Down position	10 64	New position

Our market has been quiet during the week, with slight fluctuations, the tendency however being downwards, and prices to-day are Rs. 2 1-2 to Rs. 4 lower than our last Friday's closing quotations. On Wednesday last the lowest point was touched and dealers having come out as buyers there was a slight recovery. Business has at no time been brisk. Exporters have done little and are receiving no support from Europe, while the bazaar is awaiting the Ginners' Report which, it is said, will probably be bearish. The approaching holidays will most likely cause dull markets, both here and in Europe. The market closes quiet with little or no business for forward delivery.

In spot cotton a small business has been done chiefly by shippers Mills had bought only sparingly.

Reports of the Broach Crop continue favorable and cotton is expected to reach this market in January.

Receipts from 1st October to date show a falling off from last year of 129,000 bales, while shipments during the same period are 87,000 bales less.

QUOTATIONS:—

		Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach	...	2 3	March 08
Good M. G. Broach	...	23	"
Fine M. G. Nagpur Kamuti		23 5	Jan. 08
Fine M. G. Dhamangaum Pulgaon		22 3	"
Fine M. G. Khamgaum Akola		219	"
Fine M. G. Amraoti	...	219	"
Fine M. G. Mottla	...	214	"
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	...	199	"
Fine M. G. Khandeish	...	20 5	"
Fine M. G. Bengals	...	199	"
Fine. M. G. Bengals	...	20 1	March 08.
F. G. M. G. Bengals	...	19 1	Jan. 08.
Good Westerns	...	211	Apl.-May 08
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar		224	"

Liverpool Opening:—

Opening Tone ... ... Easier.
Estimated Sales ... ... 10,000 bales.
Total Imports ... ... 15.000 "

Future Delivery Prices:—

D.-J.	J.-F.	F.-M.	M.-A.	A.-M
5 67	5 63	5 63	5 63	5 69
—07	—07	—07	—03	—07
M.-J.	J.-J.	J.-A.	A.-S.	
5 9	5 9	5 55	5 55	
—07	—07	—07	—07	

FREIGHTS.

Business remains stagnant. Ready boats have had to accept the following rates:—

Hull	7s. 6d.
Genoa	8s.
Antwerp	9s. 6d.
London	8s.

While rates have been done for early January at—

Genoa	11s.
Antwerp	10s.
Dunkirk	10s.
Hull	9s. 6d.

Rates are also reported to have been done for Antwerp, April at 12s.

For forward speculators are asking 13s. p. p with 6d. less for light cargo, 13 cwts: but no business is reported. The Austrian Lloyds quote January to June 15s. Seeds 15s. 6d. cotton.

Ready rates are now:—

Antwerp	...	10s 6d.
Havre	...	14s. seeds 15s. Cotton.
Liverpool	...	13 " 14s. "
London	...	9s.
Hull	...	11s. 13 cwts, Dec. shipment.
Marseilles	...	12s. 6d per 18 cwts. Cotton.
Genoa	...	10s. " 11s. 6d.

RECEIPTS

The following are the receipts of Produce into Bombay during the week:—

Linseed	...	...	2,519 tons
Rapeseed	...	...	101 "
Gingelly seed	...	...	12,15 "
Poppyseed	...	...	535 "
Groundnuts	...	...	5,797 "
Cottonseed	...	...	13,111 "
Rice	...	...	15,15 "
Myrabollams	...	...	35,972 "
Cutchsseed	...	...	57,581 "
Mowrasseed	...	...	5,907 "
Ghee	...	...	2,645 "
Jaggery	...	...	3,110 "
Maize	...	...	850 "

MISCELLANEOUS.

LINSEED:—The market has ruled quiet during the week owing to more disposition to sell on the part of holders of stocks, who, after covering their sales of December "Suttas," wish to clear their holdings, there being no more future delivery "Suttas" for old crop. New crop has declined in sympathy with the above, and also owing to dull markets at Home. We quote:—

Ready ...	...	...	Rs. 7 11 0 B. T.
April-May ...	...	...	" 8 7 0 R. T.

RAPESEED:—During the past week there has been a good demand from Home, but owing to scarcity of good qualities only a moderate amount of business has been practicable. We quote:—

Brown Cawnpore ready ...		Rs.	9 0 0 R. T.
Brown Cawnpore Apl-May ...		"	9 5 6 R. T.

GINGELLYSEED:—A small business has been done in ready during the week, but for forward delivery there is nothing doing. The following are quotations:—

Bold White, 95 p. c. ...	Rs	62 0 0	to Rs. 62 8 0
" 75 p.c. ...	"	61 0 0	
Black Kutni ...	"	54 0 0	
White Havre ...	"	62 8 0	
Yellow Hingenghat ...	"	65 0 0	

POPPYSEED:—The market has ruled easier, and closes quiet as under:—

Ready ...	...	Rs.	11 15 0 B. T.
April-May ...	...	"	11 4 0 R. T.

CASTORSEED:—The market has been easier during the week and rates close as under:—

Ready ...	...	Rs.	34 0 0
April-May ...	...	Rs.	35 0 0

COTTONSEED:—Has ruled quiet but steady at and about the following rate:—

Ready ...	...	Rs.	82 8 0

MOWRASSEED:—The market is steady with a fair business doing. We quote:—

Ready ...	...	Rs.	5 6 0 B. T.

GROUNDNUTS:—The market is firmer as to price but there is little business doing. We quote:—

White Karachi, ready ...	...	Rs.	6 9 0
White Delhi Apl-May.	...	Rs.	5 15 6

PIECE-GOODS

GREY GOODS AND WHITE GOODS:—The market is steady with a moderate business passing.

PRINTS AND DYED GOODS:—The market continues very dull, and no change worth reporting has taken place.

TURKEY RED PLAIN GOODS:—The demand is becoming slacker day by day, and there is no sign of any improvement at present. The Home market is very strong.

TURKEY RED PRINTS:—The market is unchanged.

DHOOTIES:—There is a slight demand in our market. The Home market continues firm and the tendency is against buyers.

METALS.

COPPER.—The Home Market has again eased down during the week and the sterling rate for this metal stands at £74-10. Buyers are frightened by the drop and will do nothing for some time

YELLOW METAL has also dropped at Home and the sterling rate is £ 3-10. There is a good consumptive demand in this metal and if prices keep steady it will continue.

COALS.

The Market is quiet with an easier tendency owing to sellers having come forward for later shipment. A part cargo of Powell's Dufferyn ready has been done at Rs. 23-8, while shipments of Jany.-Febv. are offering at the same price. A lot of 1,500 tons Seebpore, Jany. to May, changed hands at Rs. 15-12 per ton.

We quote as follows:—

		Rs.	a.	p.	
Cardiff ...	...	...	23	8	0 per ton.
Davison's West Hartley	...		20	8	0 "
Yorkshire	...	...	20	0	0 "
Scotch	...	...	18	0	0 "
Desherghur	...	...	16	8	0 "
Seebpore	...	...	15	12	0 "
Laurie's Desherghur	...	...	15	8	0 "
Laljee's Desherghur	...	...	15	0	0 "
Jardine	...	...	15	8	0 "
Shaw's Anthracite	...	...	15	0	0 "
Shaw's Standard	...	...	14	4	0 "

PETROLEUM.

The rates ruling to-day in the market for the undermentioned Brands are as follows:—

Burmah oil, bulk	...	...	Rs. 2 14 10 per unit.
" Tins	...	...	Rs. 3 8 0 per pair.
Russian Rising Sun, bulk,	...	...	Rs. 3 6 0 per unit.
" Tins "		...	Rs. 4 0 0 per pair.
Anchor, cases	...	...	Rs. 4 8 0 per case.

SHARES.

The market is quiet and Mill Shares have more or less declined in prices. Bank of Bombay Shares in the early part of the week were reported to have changed hands at Rs. 1,397 1/2, but later on declined to Rs. 1,390. Bank of Indias have ruled at and about Rs. 60 1-2. Indian Specie Banks have declined to Rs. 54 -12. In Mill Companies Central India S. and W. Company Shares have improved to Rs. 1,875. Colaba Land and Mill Company Shares have changed hands at 1,030. Crescents are unchanged at Rs. 98 3-4. Centuries are in demand at Rs. 1,825. Currimbhais are quiet at Rs. 1,060. Davids after touching Rs. 380 closed at Rs. 385. Empress are unchanged at Rs. 400. Hindustan have ruled at about Rs. 580. Howard and Bullough have been put through at Rs. 540. Imperials are quiet at Rs. 225. Jamsheds are steady at Rs. 190. Transactions in Khatau Makanji Mill Shares are reported at Rs. 720. Kohinoors have declined to Rs. 725. Manekji Mills have declined to Rs. 3,150. Morarjis are unchanged at Rs. 2,825 and New Great Eastern at Rs. 212 1-2, Queen Mill Shares have changed hands at Rs. 810, Sholapurs at and about Rs. 4,100. Swadeshis have declined to Rs. 1,435. Finlay Mill Shares have changed hands at Rs. 235. Fazulbhai Mill Shares are unchanged at Rs. 235. In Miscellaneous Companies, Badham Piles are quiet at Rs. 132. Phillips have changed hands at Rs. 51 and Treachers at Rs. 620, Port Cannings are at Rs. 427 1-2. The Bombay Steam Navigation Co. ordinary shares are steady at Rs. 252 1-2 and Preference shares at Rs. 267 1-2. The Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co., Ltd., 6 per cent. Preference Shares are unchanged at Rs. 150 (fully paid up), and ordinary shares are quiet at Rs. 161. Bamankua Manganese Co. Shares have declined to Rs. 3 Premium per share and Shivrajpurs to Rs. 44. Press shares are nearly unchanged at previous quotations. Mofussils are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 587 1-2. In Railway Companies, Tapti Valley have declined to Rs. 432 1-2. Amritsar-Pattis have been put through at Rs. 110. Ahmedabad-Dholkas are unchanged at Rs. 100. Ahmedabad-Prantej have changed hands at Rs. 570. The rest are unchanged at previous quotations.

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LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

THE FRASER ICE FACTORY, LIMITED.

Judgment of the Appeal Court.

In the Appeal Court yesterday the Hon. Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Batchelor delivered judgment in the appeal of Bai Rattanbai, a Hindu widow, appellant and plaintiff, against the Fraser Ice Factory, Limited and Dayal Mulji, respondents and defendants. The appeal was preferred from a judgment passed by the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman on 9th August last. Mr. Inverarity, with the Hon. Mr. Scott, Advocate-General, Mr. Lowades, and Mr. Strangman, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for the appellant-plaintiff; Mr. E. B. Raikes and the Hon. Mr. Chimanlal H. Setalvad, instructed by Messrs. Thakoredas and Co., appeared for the Ice Factory, the first respondent-defendant; Mr. G. S Mankar and Mr. M. R. Jayakar, instructed by Messrs. Smetham, Byrne, and Co., appeared for the second respondent-defendant.

The suit arose out of a mortgage-deed dated 30th January last made between the defendant Company on the one part; the defendant Dayal on the second part; and the plaintiff on the third part in pursuance of an agreement of 26th May 1906. Consideration for the mortgage-deed was one lakh rupees paid by the plaintiff to the Company, and a further sum of Rs 85,000 credited to it by the plaintiff in her books of account. By this deed the Company covenanted to pay to the plaintiff on 31st December 1907 the sum of Rs. 1,85,000; in the meantime it was to pay interest at 7½ per cent. per annum. To the plaintiff was demised by the mortgage-deed the premises of the Company as security. There were several other provisions in the deed. Upon default being made in payment of the principal money or interest, and all other money secured, plaintiff was empowered, in her discretion and without any further consent on the part of the Company, to enter into possession of the mortgaged premises. Defendant Dayal Mulji guaranteed payment of the mortgage-debt; by an instrument dated 19th March the deed was rectified. Plaintiff prayed that the debt to her had become payable, and from 25th April last she was entitled to take possession of the premises. Defendant Company, in its written statement, alleged a tender of the mortgage-money, acceptance of which was refused by plaintiff; it also counter-claimed redemption.

Their Lordships said that a tender of money in order to be valid must fulfil certain well-recognised conditions: one of them was, that it must be either made to the principal, or to his or her recognised agent. Tender made to a person who disclaimed authority to receive it was made at the tenderer's or owner's risk, Watson vs. Hetterington, 1 C. and K. 36; and Bingham vs. Allport, 1 N. and M. 398. Here failed the tender of 4th June. It was made to the attorney, Mr. Payne, whose services had no doubt been engaged by the plaintiff, and who had been assisting her agent in his attempts to obtain possession of the property. But no suit had been filed; consequently there was no attorney on record. Circumstances that had taken place did not constitute Mr. Payne, plaintiff's agent, to receive the tender: in fact, he steadily disclaimed authority in this regard. Later tender to the plaintiff herself on 4th or 5th June, and her rejection of it, was claimed by the Company to constitute a situation which absolved the Company from the obligation of making a further tender. But the later tender was apparently an after-thought: the Company persistently relied on the validity of the tender to Mr. Payne on 4th June. Mr. Payne did communicate this tender to the plaintiff, but it was not a fresh tender, it had not been made to an authorised person, and it was rejected. Therefore there was no such tender as would effect the cessation of interest. The agreement of 26th May 1906 was directed by Mr. Justice Beaman to be delivered over to the Company, but the Company was not entitled to the order, as the document contained a provision not to be found in the mortgage. Lest the Company might possibly be prejudiced by its remaining with the plaintiff, the Appeal Court Judges directed that in the event of the mortgage being redeemed, there would be an endorsement on the agreement as to the fact of the redemption. Then the decree directed the discharge of Dayal, who was the guarantor and the second defendant: this was clearly erroneous; he could not be discharged until the payment of the mortgage-money and costs. Decree was wrong in form: the suit was for possession: there was counter-claim for redemption. Therefore, after a direction as to the true construction of the mortgage and in regard to the sum due, there must be a decree for redemption upon those terms, giving to the guarantor also a right to redeem, and in the event of redemption by him there would be liberty to apply. In the event of redemption within the period prescribed by section 92 of the Transfer of Property Act, the property deposited by the guarantor with the plaintiff would be returned to him. On failure to redeem within the time allowed, the decree would direct the recovery of possession by the plaintiff. Decree should be drawn up in accordance with these directions.

ALLEGED COLLUSION IN THE COLLECTOR'S OFFICE.

YESTERDAY in the High Court the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell delivered judgment in a suit brought by Dorabji Jamsetji Tata and another against Moledina Oomer, in which the plaintiffs prayed for a declaration that certain premises at Sewri at the date of the requisition by the Collector of Bombay of the first two plots and a portion of the third plot belonged to the estate of Mr. J. N. Tata, and that the plaintiffs, as his executors, are now entitled to possession of the same and to the sum of Rs. 1,610-9-3 awarded as compensation for the plots; that the defendant may be ordered to deliver up to the plaintiffs possession of the unacquired portion of the premises, namely, the third and fourth plots; that the defendant may be ordered to pay to plaintiffs the sum of Rs. 1,618-9-3 received by him from the Collector as compensation, etc. The Hon. Mr. Scott and Mr. Raikes, instructed by Messrs. Ardaser, Hormusji, Dinshaw and Company, appeared for the plaintiffs; Mr. Bahadurji and Mr. Jinnah, instructed by Messrs. Mehta and Dadachanji, appeared for the defendant.

The plaintiffs said that certain lands in Sewri belonged to Hari Govind Thakore, and after his death passed to his heirs and were eventually put up to sale by public auction and were purchased by the agent of Mr. J. N. Tata, to whose name they were duly conveyed in March 1901. Mr. J. N. Tata died in May 1904, and the plaintiffs were his executors and residuary legatees under the will and codicils; defendant wrongfully claimed to be entitled to the premises. It appeared from a search in the Collector's records that the premises had either by mistake or fraud been entered in the name of one Memon Jacob Jan Mahomed between the years 1875 and 1878, although he had no title thereto and never had any possession thereof. This fact was discovered after Mr. J. N. Tata had purchased the premises. Plaintiffs found that in 1868 the heirs of Hari Govind Thakore had sold to Memon Jacob Jan Mahomed a plot of land at Jackeria Bunder, which was nowhere near the aforesaid premises, and that Jacob Jan Mahomed probably in collusion with some clerk in the Collector's office got both the plot and the premises in dispute transferred into his own name. The plot and premises were in June 1905 transferred from the name of Jacob Jan Mahomed to that of the defendant, who claimed under an indenture of conveyance of 10th March 1905. The matter had remained in abeyance since the year 1901. Plaintiffs were ignorant of the proceedings before the Collector. The defendant said he was a *bona fide* purchaser of the property for value without notice of any other claim. He denied that plaintiffs had any interest in the compensation moneys or in the unacquired portion of the land. He submitted that, as he had completed his purchase by getting the property transferred to his name in the Collector's records, and had paid the Government assessment, he had got a better equity to the land than the plaintiffs.

His Lordship, after reviewing the evidence, said that the documents upon which the plaintiffs relied had all been registered, and it was impossible in Bombay to contend that the defendant was a purchaser without notice. In his Lordship's opinion the defendant's case wholly failed. The plaintiffs were entitled to the compensation money from the Port Trust which the defendant had received in respect of so much of the lands as was sold. His Lordship passed a decree for the plaintiffs with costs.

SUIT BY THE OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE.

Appeal Court's Judgment.

YESTERDAY in the Appeal Court the Hon. the Chief Justice and the Hon. Mr. Justice Batchelor delivered judgment in the suit brought by Mr. N. C. Macleod as Official Assignee against Haji Sajan Lalji.

Mr. Justice Batchelor, who delivered the judgment of the Court, said the suit in which this appeal was brought was instituted by Mr. Macleod as Official Assignee of Hasumbhai Visram, Hajibhai Visram, and Fazalbhai Visram, who had traded under the name and firm of Visram Ebrahim and Company. The object of the suit was to recover a considerable sum of money alleged to be due by the defendant to the insolvent's firm in respect of certain business dealing. In the Court below preliminary issues were raised before Mr. Justice Davar as to whether the plaintiff was entitled (a) to file and (b) to maintain the suit. These issues Mr. Justice Davar decided in the plaintiff's favour, and from that decision the defendant, Haji Sajan Lalji, appealed. The broad ground upon which the appeal was brought was that the plaintiff as Official Assignee became *functus officio*, and that the property of the insolvents re-vested on them either before the institution or during the pendency of the suit. After going through the details of the matter and the arguments of counsel, the Appeal Court held that the objection that Fazalbhai should have been a plaintiff failed by virtue of the decree; the Official Assignee was entitled to maintain this suit on his behalf; and even apart from the decree, he was entitled to sue on behalf of Hassumbhai and Hajibhai. Their Lordships found on the issue (1) that the plaintiff was entitled to maintain the suit and (2) that he was entitled to file the suit. The result was that the appeal was dismissed with costs.

POLICE COURT.

ATTEMPTED THEFT IN FORT.

YESTERDAY at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. C. H. Setalvad, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Morris charged Luxman Vithoba, a Hindu, with the theft of a purse containing Rs. 10 belonging to Miss Firoza K. N. Kabraji.

The complainant stated that yesterday morning she was passing in a carriage by the Floral Fountain when the accused thrusting his hand into the carriage from behind and tried to remove the purse. The movement attracted her attention and she took away the purse from the accused's hand and made him over to the police.

The accused pleaded not guilty and stated the complainant had him arrested by the police when he was standing under a tree.

The Magistrate sentenced the accused to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment. The Magistrate remarked that recently such occurrences had been quite frequent, and that thefts had occurred near his office building in which a solicitor and a lady doctor were robbed of their purse.

BREACH OF TRUST.

YESTERDAY, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Power charged Parbhudas Ranchhoddas, a Hindu, with criminal breach of trust in respect of a bicycle. It appears from the evidence that on the 14th instant the accused hired a bicycle from one Rustom Bahman Irani, whose shop is situated in the Bazaar Gate Street. The accused failed to return the bicycle, whereupon the complainant informed the police, who arrested the accused. It was found that the accused had pawned the bicycle with a Marwari. The accused was sentenced to fourteen days' rigorous imprisonment.

HIGH COURT.—DEC. 21.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice DAVAR.)

Contested Chamber Matters Summary Suits for hearing in Chambers.

916-07—M B Chothia—Chaganlal Virchand Javeri vs Jeejeebhoy Rustomjee Billimoria.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

221-07—Mehta and D—Alibabai widow vs Ebrahim Haji Jacob and others—Payne and Co and C and V partheard

956-07—Mirza M and M—Venayekrao Ramchandra Abhyabai—Dikshit D and S

Testamentary Suit.

15—07 and 16—07—Mirza M and M—Venayekrao Ramchandra—Abhyabai Dikshit D and Co.

Long Causes.

710-06—Matubhai J and M—Goolambhoosen Fazulbhai vs Ahmed Cassum Patel—In person

268-06—Edgelow G W and Co—Shapurji Hormusji Mistri vs Raza bahli Rahimtula Mirza M and M.

401-07—Ardeshir H D and Co—Peroshah Pestonji Bharucha Aimai widow and others—K D Shroff

98-07—Jehangir and S—Thacker Virji Madawji vs Kharsedji Manockji and others—Captain and V

215-07—Bicknell M and R—Ramdas Damodar and another vs Damodar Jewandas—Unwalla and P

771-06—Craigie L and O—Jumnadas Narrondas and others vs The Advocate General of Bombay Little and Co N H & Co and W G and Co

For taking evidence on Chamber Summons.

In the Matter of the arbitration Act IX of 1899 and in the matter of the arbitration between Mahomed Yoosuf Banu and others parties to suit No 229 of 1901 and another Ismail Oomerji Mangera—Ardeshir H D and Co Rawalooo and others Petitioners Ismail Oomerji and others Respondent

Long Causes.

66-07—Khimchno L and M—Nagardas Vaisnav vs Anandrao Bhai and others Bickcell M and M and M & B and Co

397-07—Bicknell M and M—Anandrao Bhai vs Sitabai widow and others Smetham B and Co K L and M

326-07—Bicknell M and M—Anandrao Bhai vs Laxman Shivaji mankh and another Smetham B and K L and M

475-07—Thakurdas and Co—Shapoorji Burjorjee Fraser vs Dayal, Muljee Smetham B and Co,

520-07—Smetham B and Co—Dayal Muljee vs The Fraser Ice Factory D and others Thakurdas and Co,

230-07—Kanga and P—Haroon Adam vs Adarjee Jamsetjee Banthaky—Nanu H and Co.

302-07—Shamrao M and H Rustomjee Jehanger vs Adarjee Jamsetjee Panthaky Nanu H and Co,

(Before the Hon Mr Justice BEAMAN.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal

Long causes.

247-07—Thakurdas and Co, Fatechand Khoobchand the firm vs Alibai Kaderbhai and another Jamsetji R and D partheard

106-07—Duphusy F and D—Jascoopjee Saidarmul vs Kikabhai Premchand and others—Thakurdas and Co

138-07—Malvi H M and R Jivandas Dhunji vs Keshowji Herjee—Dikshit D and S

488-07—Tyabji D and Co—Tricumdas Cooverji vs Ranchordas Chuni—Payne and Co

(Before the Hon. Justice MACLEOD.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

296-07—Mulla J M Chaud—Miya bin Ahmed Miya vs Allaiodin Bapu Saheb Jitikar—Mehta and S.

Long causes.

878-07—Hiralal and Co—Eduljee Cowasjee Plumber vs The Paris India—Bicknell M and R partheard.

346-07—Kanga and P—Jekisandas Ramdas and others vs Foolchand Shu Sivashu and another Dinshaw and D

613-07—In person Beatrice Esperence Pereira and others vs Purshotom Ananta Mangunkini J V H

614-07—Edgelow G W and Co—Jamsie Mahomed Kamal Yar Jung vs Haji Mahomed Hasam Payne and Co

618-07—Thakurdas and Co Vajir Hajibhoy Bhanji vs Allarakhia Hajibhoy Bhanji Smetham B Co

621-0 —S A Tyebji Moiram Anandrao Kirtiker vs Krishnanath Ambernath Kirtiker In person

115-07—Matubhai J and M—Hirji Shivji vs Goswami Shrigar Gordhanlalji Maharaj Bhaleshanker K and G

372-08—Ardeshir H D and R Co Cassumali Meherali vs Cassumally Jafferbhoy Matubhai J and M

749-06—Mansukhal J and H Gopaldas Govindram vs Vithaldas Ramdas and other Tyabjee L and Co

95-07—C I P d'Cunha Rabiabai widow vs Memomabdul Satar Malad Thakurdas A Ghandy

745-05—Ardeshir H D and Co Mirza M Hoosein Sheerajee vs Lalu Harchand Edgelow G W and Co

661-07—N M Cama Nasserwanjee Manecherjee Cama and others vs Dalsookhbhoy Bejnath Malvi H M R

690-07—Ardeshir H D and Co Parsonbaw Pestonjee Bharucha vs Jijibhoy Ardeshir Divecha and other Sorabji and J

418-07—Dinshaw and D Fatehally Abdool Kayoom vs Ismail Peer Mahomed Jehangir and S

993-0 —Shivshanker K and K Kanji Purshotam vs Dayal Jetha Jehangir G and B

SPORTING NEWS.

THE CALCUTTA RACES.

The Trials.

NEVER have I known the market for The Trials to be in such a paralized condition. On the opening of the list, Sermon was the only horse fancied, and drew most of the investments; but during the past week things have completely changed, and Stirabout has been substantially supported by all and sundry, with the result that the race has now resolved itself into a one-horse affair and interest in it has in effect vanished. When Sermon was beaten by Stirabout in the December Plate—7 furlongs, the ardent supporters of Sermon still believed in the insensibility of the combination of Penton and Sermon, and consoled themselves with the hope that the seven furlongs was not Sermon's metier, but that the extra furlong in The Trials would suit him better and probe the weak points of Stirabout. A great many fondly clung to this belief, allowing their prejudice to supersede their judgment; but they had a very rude awakening when the news reached Mahalukhsmi last Saturday that Stirabout had won the Wellesley Plate (1¼ miles) in a canter, beating such equine celebrities as Saloon and Fitzgrafton, and others of a smaller order. Since then the rush has been great on the Bombay horse, who now stands at the cramped price of four to seven on. Taking his form, and the way he has run his races both in Poona and Calcutta, the conclusion is that the son of Melange is pounds in front of the class raced here; and should it happen that he is beaten, it will be due to one of those Turf mysteries which will never be satisfactorily explained. As he stands today, he is the winner all over; and, verily and truly, without a doubt he is a triton among the minnows. I do not think a more brilliant horse has ever been landed in India. Up to now, he has won all his races running, and seems to finish with the greatest ease. Turning up his two-year old form, I find that he has always run in sprint races; but he now seems to be good over all distances, and has grown and acclimatized wonderfully into a most powerful and consistent performer in the short space of eight or nine months since he was landed here.

Sermon—good horse that he is in the absence of present competition—would undoubtedly annex The Trials; but since his position is threatened, he shall now have to put his best foot forward if he still wish to remain the idol of the crowd. I find no fault with Sermon, beyond the fact that he is getting a little long in the tooth and has to compete with a younger and a better horse.

Sacristan is still doing his usual work, and nobody seems to trouble whether he is in the race or not, as no one seems to talk about him.

Saloon—last year's winner—has been out again, and I am informed that he is not quite himself. His trainer believes in him to make the race, and should there be an opportunity or a chance given away, his speed should stand him well. It is a pity that Saloon has not been well, otherwise we should have seen this doughty little horse make a bold bid for honours, as he won this race last year in splendid time and apparently easy.

Amplify, being in the same stable with Saloon, will be the second string.

Golden Gleam, who does not appear to have come on as was expected, is apparently not quite ready, as his running last Saturday, when beaten by Amplify, would indicate.

Berthier has a very fine past record, but shows nothing here; and whether he is a rod in pickle is not discovered yet, the stable so far not having come out and supported their candidate.

Volume is too new to threaten any danger, and will have to be reckoned with later on in the Bombay Races.

Wandin and Realm—the Kour Sahib's representatives—have been much spoken about as the dark ones of the lot and likely to spring a surprise; but, on present form, I cannot see how this can be effected. This stable usually wins races at very remunerative prices, and as the market is now stands with regard to these horses, it is time the stable money was put on, that is, if the stable seriously view the possibility of winning with either. Of the two, Wandin for choice.

Steinhager has been giving satisfaction to his connexions, and they have a good line to take from Sermon, both being in the same stable. I cannot look with favour on his chance for this distance, which wants a good burst of speed. He is a distance performer, and not adapted to a sharp brisk mile.

Ballark I give no chance in the race, though a good many think he is good enough to win the double event. I have always taken him to be a good second class horse, which, in my opinion, is all that he is and nothing more.

Taking the whole field, there are only two horses worth supporting, namely, Stirabout and Sermon: Saloon is not up to concert-pitch; while the others, for one cause and another, have not shown any pretensions to winning form.

This year's field is a phantom field, and viewing everything, I emphatically and boldly plump for Stirabout and for Sermon as the runner up.

TRUE BLUE.

LATEST BETTING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 20.

The following are to-night's quotations over to-morrow's two events:—

Mallard is a hot favorite for the Burdwan Cup.

For the Trials:—5 to 4 on Stir-about; 7 to 2 against Sermon; 5 to 1 Fitzgrafton; 8 to 1 Sacristan; and any odds the others.

There is little change in the betting over the Viceroy's Cup, but Boabdil's price is expanding and he is a doubtful starter; in fact, he is in much the same position as Long Tom last year.

HORSES LEFT IN.

The following are the horses left in for to-morrow's races:—

BURDWAN CUP—R. C. and distance over 7 flights.—Lamrock, Mullard, Betrayer, Kipling, Loch Lochie, and Marmalade.

INTERNATIONAL PONY PLATE.—Seven furlongs.—Wakeful, Lady Vera, Duplex II., Wild Boy, Lady Grey II., Lady Avon, Matulagra and Psalm.

GRAND STAND PLATE.—Five furlongs.—Metal Boy 10st 9lbs, Qindy 9st 4lbs, Devil's Limit 8st 2lbs, Blix 7st 2lbs, Lady Metal 9st 12lbs, Santa Maria 9st 2lbs, Springlock 7st 11lbs, Florrie 7st, Sir Roland 9st 12lbs, Dunsinane 8st 8lbs, Morsel 7st 7lbs, Musette 6st 12lbs, Buneleh 9st 7lbs, Sir Ulric 8st 5lbs, Morette 7st 7lbs and St Victor 6st 7lbs.

THE TRIALS.—One mile.—Sermon, Saloon, Golden Gleam, Metal Boy, Sacristan II., Stir-about, Berthier, Botha, Amplify, Fitzgrafton and Misty Morn.

THE ELENBOROUGH PLATE.—Six furlongs.—Spendred 9st 11lbs, Elgin 8st 9lbs, Flotsam 8st 6lbs, Blix 7st 2lbs, Jack Sheppard 9st 8lbs, Dunsinane 8st 8lbs, Royal 7st 11lbs, Sal 6st, Merceilas 9st 5lbs, Lipscombe 7st 8lbs Abet 7st 6lbs, Sea Spray 8st 10lbs, Strathspey 8st 8lbs and Colina 7st 6lbs.

THE PADDOCK PLATE.—Seven and a half miles.—Killeevan, Honest Lady 10st, Automative 7st 4lbs, Nirvana 6st 8lbs, Keenadan 10st 4lbs, Bon Bon 9st 8lbs, Kacqualine 7st 4lbs, Lady Bentworth 6st 5lbs, Botha 7st 8lbs, Fireworks 8st 2lbs, Sugar Apple 7st 4lbs, Trencherman 6st, Our State 10st, Merry Elsie 8st 11b and St Victor 6st 18lbs.

MATCH.—Five furlongs.—Tycannah 9st 8lbs, Sparkle 7st 11b.

THE HEAVY-WEIGHT CHAMPIONSHIP.

Moir Defeated.

At the National Sporting Club on the 2nd December, in the presence of about 1,000 spectators, Tommy Burns, who was born in Canada but fights as an American, and "GunnerMoir," fought for the heavy-weight championship of the world. They used 5oz. boxing-gloves, and fought ten rounds, each of three minutes' duration. In the tenth round Burns knocked down Moir twice, and the referee awarded the fight to Burns. There was plenty of hard hitting, especially by the American, but from point of view of clever boxing the contest was not a good one.

There were several points about the encounter which were somewhat unusual. In the first place, Burns insisted upon the stake money—£1,000—being deposited with the referee. After an argument Mr. Bettinson, the secretary of the club, handed over bank-notes for the amount to Mr. Corri, the referee, and the contest proceeded.

During the first round the Englishman showed a strong disposition to hold with his left hand, and the referee cautioned him twice. Repeating the offence in the second and third rounds, he was again admonished, but he would not desist, and complained that Burns was "batting him." In the fifth round the referee entered the ring and parted the men whenever they clinched.

In this operations his white waistcoat received a baptism of blood for the "Gunner" was by that time bleeding badly about the face. The remaindor of the bout was conducted on thoroughly fair lines.

Let it at once be said that the Englishmen boxed very badly, but fought with all the stubbornness of his race. He was opposed to a man who could have beaten him in one round as easily as in ten, and apparently he knew it.

The "Gunner," known to be a very hard hitter, was lamentably weak in his deliveries. When he "got home" with the blows for which he has become famous he made no impression on the other man, who danced away with a smile on his face. Indeed, Burns was smiling all the time, and his face in contrast to that of his opponent was a bit of a study. He was always confident, always willing to put his head in danger in order to deceive the man who was battling with him for £2,500 and world-wide glory but he never gave an opening. In the language of America he had "Gunner" Moir "guessing" all the time and he beat him just when he thought he would.

The Englishman fought like an Englishman—stubbornly, courageously, and at times fiercely. He was willing to "do or die," but when it came to artifice and ingenuity he was lacking.

Towards the end of the fight he presented an appearance which was quite disheartening—that is from the Englishman's point of view. His brawny back, chest, and arms, wreathed with tattooed eagles and Union Jacks, were smeared with his blood, but still he fought on.

At the finish he was beaten more by exhaustion than by punishment. He had fought the fight of his life, and he had failed against a man who must be regarded as an artist in boxing.

YACHT CLUB RACES.

A CLASS HANDICAP RACE—Sails at 3-30 p.m. to-day.

Name of Boats.	Time Allowances. M. S.	Entered by
Sapphire	12 40	R H H Hopkins & Capt Muter R E
Turquoise	18 21	F. J. Preston
Isca	30 13	Mr H L Cleaver
Eileen IV.	Scr	Mr N N Wadia
Melody	23 24	Mr J B K Macbeth

Course No. 31 reversed = 11·6 miles—Time-limit 6-10 p.m.

B CLASS HANDICAP RACE.—Sails at 3-35 p.m. to-day.

Name of Boats.	Time Allowance. M. S	Entered by
Manikin	2 12	Officers R A
Sayonara	2 12	A Erickson and A L Whitell
Trixie	Scr	Officers Royal Scots
Peewit	7 20	F V Evans and D Fraser
Pixie	Scr	J E Aspinwall

Course No. 18 = 8·7 miles—Time-limit—6-30 p.m.

C CLASS HANDICAP RACE—Sails at 3-40 p.m. to-day.

Names of Boats.	Time Allow'ces. M S	Entered by
Lapwing	3 37	Capt R S J Gillespie, R E
Maud	4 20	Officers R E
Cornlie	6 31	J N Parker
Jean	11 36	O N Moberly
Tomtit	Scr	Dr F M Gibson
Meg	3 37	Lieut A C Trench R E
Valkyrie	7 15	H E Johnson
Midget	10 9	Officers R A
Clutha	7 15	Mr J J Welch
Carlud	7 57	C A Wordsworth
Wagtail	10 9	P Carruthers

Course No. 18 = 8·7 miles.—Time-limit 6-30 p.m.

SHIPS BOAT (SERVICE RIG) RACE—Sailed at 3-35 p.m. on Saturday.

Names of Boats.	Time Allow'ces. M S	Entered by
36' Pinnace I...	Scr	H M S Hyacinth
26' Pinnace II..	Scr	do
24' Cutter...	8 34	do
30' Cutter II..	12 31	do
32' Galley ...	11 1	do
30' Gig ...	12 51	do
27' Whaler ...	23 4	do
27' Whaler ...	23 4	H M S Fraser pinc
30' Gig ...	12 51	HMS Proserpine
32' Galley ...	11 1	Sub Marine Defences
26' Cutter...	16 32	do

Course No. 35 = 7·35 miles—Time-limit—6-30 p. m.

BOMBAY 2nd EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY 21ST DECEMBER 1907.

Time and order of running.

1st Race	Auction Plate	3 30 P.M.
2nd "	The Holiday Plate	4 0 "
3rd "	The Winter Plate	4 25 "
4th "	The Arab Trial Plate	4 50 "
5th "	The Little Arab Trial Plate	5 20 "
6th "	The Christmas Plate	5 50 "

By Kind permission of the Officer Commanding and the officers of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers their Band will play during the afternoon.

A special Train leaves:—

Colaba	2 45 P. M.	Standard Time.
Church Gate	2 50 "	
Grant Road	2 56 "	
Arrives at Mahalaxmi	3 0 "	

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Bombay, December, 20.

PASSENGERS PER S.S. "CASTALIA."

The Anchor Line s.s. "Castalia" is expected to arrive here on the evening of the 23rd instant with following passengers:—

Mrs A F K Begbie, infant and nurse; Mrs W L Boll; Miss A Bolger; Miss H. Briggs, Mr Carter, Mrs Carter, and child, Mr J Chadwick, Mrs Chadwick, Miss Churchill, Mrs R E Clarke, Master C Clarke, Master J Clarke, Mr W G Clinton, Mrs A M Connel, Mr C S F Crofton, Mrs Crofton, Miss S D'A Crofton, Miss Crondace, Mr W E Crum, Mrs Crum and infant, Mr D H Davison, Mrs Davison, Col W J Fairbrother, Mrs Fairbrother, Mrs A G Glanville, Lieut-Col F W Gordon Hall, Mrs Hall, Mr W E Hawkin Mrs Hawkin, Mr Hawkin (Junr), Miss Haukin, Mr J Hannan, Mrs Hannan, Miss P M D Hart, Mr K Von Kendell, Mrs G W C Knatchbull, infant and nurse, Miss Le Mesurier, Mrs S Litchfield, Mrs M Longhurst, child, infant and nurse, Mrs M C Moore, Miss Moore, Miss M M E Palmer, Mr H L Prendergast, Mr A J Rickard, Miss N Robinson, Miss Simmons, Mr A W E Standley, Mrs Standley, infant child and nurse, Mr Stoers, Capt J S Swan, Mr G Thorn, Miss M S Thomas, Mr F G Travers, Mrs Turner Green, and infant, Hon. N Waldegrave, Hon. Mrs Waldegrave, Miss E Waldegrave, Master J Waldegrave and nurse, Mr P H Welman, Mrs Welman and infant, Mr W F Wenyon, Mrs Wenyon, Mr J C Weymonth, Mr A G Whale, Miss F J Kyle, Miss E Harvey.

PASSENGERS BY S. S. "UMHLALI."

The following passengers will proceed to Malta and Weymouth to-day by the Natal Direct Line s.s. "Umhlali" from No. 5 Victoria Dock. There will be the usual medical inspection of cabin passengers at 9-15 a.m. at the above berth. Dock passengers must be present at the Prince's Dock Disinfecting Shed at 8 a.m. sharp with their baggage:—

FOR WEYMOUTH.—Mr. W. H. Ballard; Mr. F. J. Cross; Mrs. F. J. Graham and child; Mrs. M. Hansmann and child; Mrs. B. Illingworth; Miss Jago; Mrs. W. Morrison; and Miss Solomon.

FOR MALTA.—Captain and Mrs. Mowbray.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, Dec. 21.

438—Camp of Instruction.—It is notified for information that the Annual Camp of Instruction will be held at Santa Cruz from the 1st to 8th February 1908.

General's Inspection.—The General Officer Commanding will make his Annual Inspection of the Corps on Saturday the 8th February 1908.

439—Enrolment.—The undernamed having been enrolled is taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "D" Company:—No. 6222 Vol. R. D'Souza.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING, B. V. A.

Bombay, Dec. 21.

364 CORPS PARADE.

The Corps will parade at the B V A Club Apollo Bunder, on Saturday the 21st instant at 4-30 p m and proceed to Middle Ground Fort for 1" Aiming Rifle Practice.

Dress—Khaki and Helmets.

365 RANGE.

The Range at Santa Cruz will be available for Spoon Competitions and class firing practice on Sunday next the 22nd inst.

370 PARADE.

The E E Coy will parade at 6-30 p m on Saturday 21st inst at Apollo Bunder and proceed to Oyster Rock for all night Electric Light Manning.

371 CHRISTMAS HOLIDAY.

The Office will be closed during the Christmas Holidays from the 22nd to 2nd proximo inclusive.

R. W. FISHER, Lieut.,
Adjt., B. V. A.

Too Old at 40

HOW YOUTHFUL APPEARANCE MAY BE RETAINED.

Exceptional Opportunities for our Readers.

What is the cry that now goes up, that now rings from one end of the land to the other, which is shouted demonstratively by employers and wailed in melancholy fashion by employes. Nothing less than "Too old at forty." And in nowise is this manifested more greatly than in the increasing baldness and greyness which has afflicted humanity.

Take a hundred typical men and women of to-day, and what do you find—that nine-tenths of these will show an alarming and significant extent of hair weakness and deterioration!

Have you ever given a thought to the important fact that all such hair weakness finds a responsive and echoing counterpart in the features. That the lack of nutrition and virility which saps the hair growth has a parallel influence on the lines and looks of the face.

Take your typical bald-headed man—he has generally furrowed cheeks and brows! Take your typical hair-weakened woman—she shows more wrinkles and marks of age on her face than does her sister whose hair is full and natural.

Typical case where a course of Harlene hair treatment is necessary.

Typical case where a course of Harlene hair treatment is necessary.

Is there a "way out"? Most undoubtedly; and that "way out" is now being placed prominently before the British Public, for the proprietors of Edwards "Harlene," the most renowned, powerful, and celebrated hair restoror and stimulant ever produced—not only assert that in "Harlene" will be found the means of transforming weak, disordered, stagnant, hair growth into activity and health, but they back this assertion by offering a special gift bottle of this great hair-specific to everyone who acknowledges the need for such help, for the purpose of a personal test.

Dignitaries from Royalty downwards have expressed their admiration of the efficacy of "Harlene," and the perusal of the list of well-known names who have endorsed its claims places it on a pedestal far above all other preparations.

Have you not the highest interest in your personal appearance? Examine yourself, and see if the fault is not in your hair. That is the "weakness," and in this free offer is indicated the "way out."

When this special bottle is finished you can procure your supplies from all chemists and stores, the world over.

FORM OF APPLICATION.

To Week's Test Dept., Edwards' Harlene Co, 95-6, High Holborn, London, W.C.

Please forward me, as per your offer mentioned above, the special gift bottle of "Harlene" necessary for the one week's free personal test to which the article refers. I enclose three penny stamps to cover postage. Mention name of paper.

Name.....

Address.....

Just Published.

The Bombay Gazette

"CHRISTMAS SUPPLEMENT"

(ILLUSTRATED)

CONTAINING

A BUDGET OF STORIES

AND OTHER

Interesting Yule-tide Items.

Price Four Annas—Postage One Anna.

REGISTER ORDERS EARLY.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE, Limited.,

119—125, MEDOWS STREET,

FORT, BOMBAY.

☞ NOTE.—*The Offices and Works will be removed on the 1st of January, 1908, to No. 2, Green Street, behind the Bank of Bombay.*

A favourite appetizer and Pick-me-up.

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE.

It assists digestion and gives a delightful piquancy and flavour to all

MEAT DISHES, CURRIES, POULTRY, SALADS, CHEESE and FISH.

The Original & Genuine Worcestershire.

BY ROYAL WARRANT TO H.M. THE KING

A SAFE REMEDY FOR ALL

SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

If you suffer from any disease due to the impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has 40 years' reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever, the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For

SCROFULA.	BAD LEGS,
SCURVY	BLOTCHES,
ECZEMA	SPOTS,
BLOOD POISON,	BLACKHEADS
ULCERS,	PIMPLES,
SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES,	AND SORES OF ALL KINDS

it is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE. This mixture is pleasant to the taste **and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution** of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL I TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes:—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.'"—June 13, 1903.

IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—"We have seen hosts of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition." This is a good testimonial from the *Family Doctor* the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say: "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we can, with the ut

FEAR THE LEAST CHILL.

Colds and Chills cannot be disregarded with impunity.

When you wear Pure Wool Coltng the danger of catching either is considerably minimised.

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The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, DEC. 21, 1907.

FAMINE IN BOMBAY.

IN view of the scarcity which will inevitably be felt in parts of the Presidency, it is well that the final report on the famine of 1905-6 has been published without further delay. Its lessons and the experience of officers who had to contend against it will serve to assist and guide those officials whose duty it will be to cope with the difficulties so closely ahead of us. The report has been prepared by the Hon'ble Mr. R. P. Barrow, acting Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay, and is a model of terseness and lucidity. Mr. Barrow places on record the facts that the plain tracts of the Deccan and Karnatak, which were affected during the season of 1905-6, are well known to be constantly liable to famine. A large portion of the area is generally arid and the rainfall usually scanty and capricious, though in the infrequent event of a favourable monsoon it is possible to raise excellent crops. The area under irrigation is proportionately very small, being only 2·25 per cent. of the whole cultivable area, and moreover a large proportion of this grows crops other than the food-staples. The whole tract is more or less traversed by the two great systems of the G. I. P. and Southern Mahratta Railways with their feeder lines which help towards the maintenance of the grain supply. Of late years the population of these tracts is shown to have largely decreased, owing to plague and famine and in some measure owing to the permanent migration of the inhabitants to more favoured localities. The people, it has been noticed, no longer cling to their homes so tenaciously as they used to and as soon as signs of impending trouble manifest themselves, set out for other parts of the country in search of a livelihood. The decrease of population is found to have had a compensating influence in improving the condition of the landless classes. The demand for field labour is now generally, in ordinary years, in excess of the supply, and labour moves freely in accordance with the demand. All this he tells us in describing the condition of the affected tracts before the famine. As to its cause Mr. Barrow says it was the outcome of the premature cessation of the earlier, and the almost complete failure of the later, rains. The deficient rainfall affected the sources of irrigation. In all but the larger rivers water flowed only for a few days. The sub-soil water level, which had already been lowered by successive seasons of drought, fell lower still and consequently only a small proportion of the irrigation wells could be used, many of them only after considerable expenditure on deepening. Even canal irrigation partially failed, the water running short in many of the canals before the close of the year and the irrigation channels being dried up long before they could do any good. The area under irrigation declined by 130,000 acres; the area cropped more than once was reduced by fifteen per cent and that under tank irrigation fell from 82,000 to 19,000 acres.

The distress which resulted from these causes affected three millions of people over a tract of twenty-three thousand square miles. Fair harvests in other parts of the Presidency and in the adjacent Native States conduced to a lessening of the strain by encouraging extensive emigration. People of the depressed classes were the first to resort to test works and were joined later on by small cultivators. The famine was not so bad that many of the cultivators with large holdings had to accept relief. The relief measures which were undertaken, looked back upon after this lapse of time, appear to have been adequate and decided upon with sufficient promptitude. They are explained in full detail in Mr. Barrow's report and it is shown that advantage was taken of the cheapness of labour by well-to-do landholders who carried out many useful works from their own resources and by others with the aid of takavi, to the profit both of the employers and of the State, which was thus spared the necessity of providing labour for large numbers of people who would otherwise have been forced to come on to the relief works. These private works comprised the construction and repair of wells, irrigation channels, and other improvements to fields and in some places improvements to village tanks. In the Poona District remarkable enterprise was displayed by certain cultivators who constructed three irrigation tanks, one costing Rs. 4,000, another about Rs.6,000 and the third about Rs. 12,000, part of the expense being met from takavi loans, but more than half from the private means of the owners themselves. A few free grants-in-aid of works useful for relief carried out by land-holders were also made in the Bijapur and Dharwar Districts. The hill tracts not being affected, no special works were provided for the hill and forest tribes, nor were any special measures necessary for the relief of weavers, as there was a sufficient demand for their goods on account of the Swadeshi movement. Gratuitous relief at the expense of the State was given in villages, by dole in cash or kind, and by cooked food in kitchens; in poor-houses; on the works, to dependants of workers in cash or in kitchens attached to the works. In accordance with the instructions laid down in the Code the villages were carefully inspected and dole registers drawn up by the Village Officers and checked by Circle Inspectors. The dole, consisting of the cheapest kind of grain or its money value, was generally distributed in strict accordance with the Code, but, in a few instances, in order to economise supervision and account work, a weekly dole of grain was given in a central village to recipients from a group of small adjacent villages. Distress was not so widespread or severe as to warrant an appeal to the general public for a charitable relief fund, but it was found that many had exhausted their credit both with Government and the sowcar and it was necessary to assist them to buy both cattle, seed and food.

From Mr. Barrow's concluding remarks we find that the provisions of the Famine Code were found, on the whole, to be suitable and that no great difficulty was experienced in giving effect to them. Relief measures were adopted in good time and were both adequate and successful. Sufficient work was provided for the needy and gratuitous relief promptly extended wherever necessary. The timely announcement of suspensions and remissions of land revenue and a liberal grant of takavi advances went far towards relieving the burden of that agriculturalists and were, there is reason to believe, appreciated by them. Mr. Barrow's view is that emigration on a large scale of the able bodied population will, if any conclusions can be drawn from the experience of 1905-06, be one of the most important economic factors in future Deccan famines, and the organization which will require the most careful attention in future will be that of systematic village inspection of the affected area and the distribution of gratuitous relief to those who are unfit for work and have no means of support, combined of course with measures which pertain to all famines, with a view to keeping the cultivator on his legs and enabling him to save his useful cattle and sow his land in the year succeeding that of famine. A direct result of the late emigration is found to be a large increase in cotton cultivation in the season of 1906, as returning emigrants from the cotton country brought back not only the conviction that cotton is a good paying crop, but also seed to experiment with. The fortitude, self-reliance and moderation, which the people of the Deccan displayed during this famine, inspire the liveliest hopes for their future, and as long as favourable harvests are to be found in not too distant tracts and can provide employment, there is no room for apprehension that during scarcity in the Presidency the people will not endeavour to help themselves rather than accept relief on works. The principal lesson learnt by the people is that in the matter of famine, prevention is better than cure. They set to work to improve water storage and the chances are they will be better able to withstand a drought and its results than ever they have before.

THE NINETIETH ANNIVERSARY OF MEHIDPOOR.

TO-DAY, the twenty-first of December, is a great historical anniversary, for on this day ninety years ago, in 1817, was fought and won the battle of Mehidpoor, which Kaye, a historian of many wars, calls "one of the most decisive battles ever fought in India or any other country." It was Sir John Malcolm's only victory and vastly was he proud of it. That famous man was by profession a soldier, but he had very few opportunities offered him of distinguishing himself in warfare and of commanding armies. His great name in Indian history has been made, with this single exception of the campaign of 1817-18, solely in the fields of statesmanship and diplomacy. But he himself always regretted that circumstances had been in the way of his military career. He could have been on the famous battlefield of Assaye with the Duke of Wellington and shared in the laurels won there, but a stray chance deprived him of this satisfaction and he ever after regretted it much. In 1817, however, he got the chance not only of taking part in an active campaign against the enemy on the field, but also for once of leading an army in this stubbornly contested battle of Mehidpoor. The Marquess of Hastings had determined to crush the Pindaris, who were the curse of India for a long while, and who had been called into existence by the anarchy consequent on the dissolution of the Moghul Empire. They were imitating the Marathas who were much like themselves, but only more successful, and had time to consolidate their straggling power which the Pindaris had neither the time nor the genius to do. The hour had at last struck for the Pindaris, and the English had sufficient leisure and strength for the task of their extirpation. Lord Hastings organised a grand army in two divisions to march against them from two opposite directions and to crush this maranding foe between them. Towards the close of 1817 the English military operations against them were successful and these plundering hordes were suppressed, and one of their great chief, Amir Khan, consented to disband his army and to settle down as a ruler in the principality of Tonk, where his heirs are still Chief.

But the Maratha Princes whom Lord Hastings had called upon actively to help the English in their campaign against the Pindaris, secretly sympathised with them as was but natural. They, moreover, were afraid of the intentions of the English, as they thought the grand army which was prepared was too large for its ostensible purpose against the Pendaris and was really intended to overthrow their power. Partly in self-defence and partly out of other motives, they allowed this distrust of our power to grow into open hostility. The Peishwa of Poona, their nominal head, brought matters to a fatal issue and was at the end of this year a fugitive, his power being shattered at the battle of Kirkee. Another of their chiefs, the Bhonsle of Nagpore was similarly a fugitive, and on his *musnud* we seated a minor prince of our own creation. Scindia of Gwalior was saved from a similar fate by a treaty which was forced upon him. Holkar, the other great Maratha Chief in those parts, would have been similarly saved had his advisers—he was a minor—been disposed to listen to prudence. The mother of Holkar, who was Regent, was murdered by the leaders of the army, as she was supposed to be favourably inclined to the English. The army mainly under the influence of the Pathan leader resolved to march to the Nurbadda and there join the Peishwa's troops. A great part of the Pindari troops also joined them. The English forces under Sir Thomas Hislop, the maternal grandfather of the present Viceroy, Lord Minto, and Sir John Malcolm, which were in the neighbourhood, advanced and met the Holkar's army at Mehidpoor, a town on the river Sipree some miles from Ujjain. The Holkar's artillery was very powerful and well served by the gunners. The English had to cross the river and make way under its heavy and galling fire. This they did unflinchingly by marching straight on the guns and sabring the gunners. Malcolm, who alone had charge of the battle, has been blamed for not proceeding by a flank movement. But his excuse is that in the face of an Indian army it is always wise to proceed straight and to overwhelm it by an intrepidity and cool courage. We lost nearly eight hundred in killed and wounded, but we had a splendid and decisive victory to show for this heavy loss. When the gunners were killed at close quarters and their guns silenced, the enemy were daunted and their infantry yielded. While their cavalry, which was much vaunted as a very powerful force, left the field without much resistance on seeing the artillery destroyed. Thus the disparaging remark of Marshman is not justified that "the same result might have been secured with less slaughter by better strategy if Malcolm had eschewed the favourite but insane practice of hurling his men in the enemy's batteries and endeavouring to carry them by cold steel." Malcolm merely followed his friend Wellington's example, who had told him that Waterloo had been won two years previously by sheer hard fighting. The slaughter would not have been less but more in the end, had he not hurled his men on the enemy's guns.

*** WITH to-day's issue we distribute our Christmas Number gratis to subscribers. Non-subscribers will be charged 4 annas per copy. Subscribers are requested to see that the agents hand them their copy of the Christmas number with their newspaper to-day, otherwise we cannot accept responsibility.

THE Austrian Lloyd's s.s. "Bohemia" left Trieste for Bombay via Karachi on the 18th instant and is due here on 6th January.

IT is reliably stated that Government has decided not to sell the Cawnpore Town Hall for Rs. 50,000. This decision, we understand, meets with general approval.

IN the Bajitpur Swadeshi School case the Faridpur Judge dismissed the appeal of the students yesterday, upholding the conviction and sentence in the lower court.

IT is stated that the Lieutenant-Governor has expressed a desire, in view of Circuit House in Cownpore being purchased, that the Mall Road be electrified, which from a public point of view is greatly needed.

A MARRIAGE has been arranged, and will take place in Madras in February, between Major F. H. Domenichetti, Indian Army, and Geraldine, younger daughter of the late Major C. Herring-Cooper, R.A., and Mrs. Herring-Cooper of Folkestone.

THE Physician in Charge, St. George's Hospital, will gratefully receive any presents of fruit, cake, wine, game, and toys, etc., for the use of the patients and children in St. George's Hospital during the Christmas season.

AMONG the passengers who arrived in Bombay yesterday by the P. and O. Company's steamer "Persia" were:—Lord and Lady Kensington, Sir P. J. and Lady Sheffield, Sir W. and Lady Bissett, Hon. Sim, the Bishop of Nagpur, H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Gondal, H. H. the Rani of Gondal, and two Kumars.

MAJOR W. F. FULLERTON, formerly of the 93rd Highlanders (now the 2nd Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders), has died at Elmsley, Ayrshire, in his eightieth year. During the Indian Mutiny he took part in the Relief of Lucknow, the storming of Secunderabagh, the battle of Cawnpore, the occupation of Futtehghur, the final seige and capture of Lucknow, the storming of Begum Kottee, and went through the Rohilkund and Oude campaigns, which included several important engagements, receiving the medal with two clasps. Later he served on the North-West Frontier, receiving another medal. Major Fullerton retired in 1878 after twenty-two years' service.

THERE has been some correspondence in the Cape Town papers, writes the Cape Town correspondent of the Central News, regarding the approaching visit of Mr. Keir Hardie. "It is suggested by some that his presence, in view of his advocacy of the Zulus in the Natal trouble, would embarrass the various Governments in their control of the native races. The proposal has been made to exclude him as an 'undesirable,' and the case of Miss Hobhouse is brought up in illustration. Miss Hobhouse arrived in Cape Town and was ordered to return by a steamer on the point of departure. She refused, and had to be forcibly conveyed on board the boat. But that was in the war days, when martial law prevailed.

THE "crank" with a pen is an amusing animal he should well repay the study of vivisectionists. Here is a sample of his editorial work in the columns of the "Zoophilist" on the subject of "the irrelevant evidence before the Royal Commission":—"I suppose it must be becoming obvious to most of those who have been at the pains to read the evidence published by the Royal Commission on Vivisection that the vast majority of the evidence is tendered and welcomed on an entirely false issue. Witness after witness spends hours discoursing learnedly on such matters as "the bacillus botulinus," "marmorek serum," "pneumococcus," "streptococcus," "staphylococcus," and all the other megalo-blasted cocci of the laboratories, as though the issue to be decided was whether or not vivisection was useful in the training and education of bacilli. As far as our Society is concerned, all this is mere beating the air. We are utterly indifferent as to the life and times of Gartner's bacteria. For all we care, the vivisectors are welcome to assert that the history of the deaths of the cocci is of greater interest to mankind than that of the lives of the Gracchi. Unfortunately for our cause, there have appeared before the Commission anti-vivisection witnesses who have essayed the hopeless task of persuading their auditors that nothing of value to science can be learned by experiments upon animals. This has afforded the Commission the excuse of listening to interminable evidence on the wholly irrelevant scientific question of the value to medicine or to physiology of experiments upon animals. From the beginning anybody with any experience of human affairs must have been able to foresee that if we permitted the issue to be diverted to a question of the scientific value of vivisection, and if we asserted that it had none, the whole array of the great names in the field of science and medicine would be summoned to crush us and demonstrate that we were a pack of "Rapdoodles." But how unnecessary to drag great names into the precincts of those who, by their own showing, must be, *a priori*, "Rapdoodles." The "Zoophilist" or animals' friend is an excellent title for the publication. It must, indeed, be a strange collection of animals which runs it at Victoria Street.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

THE WEST HALL ELECTION.

Old Age Pensions.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, DECEMBER 6.

THE result of the fiercely contested election in the Western Division of Hull though in no sense favourable to the Opposition is somewhat in the nature of a Pyrrhic victory for the Liberals. If three cornered fights in manufacturing centres are to become general it is clearly a bad look out for Liberalism unless the systems of second ballots of proporitional representations is adopted. Nobody can read the figures of the voting in West Hull a week ago without realising that if the Liberal candidate had not been a Wilson, and an extremely popular Wilson to boot, the Government could not have averted a disaster. By adding together the votes respectively recorded for Mr. Grey Wilson and the Labour candidate, Mr. James Holmes the majority for Free Trade, the Ministerial papers claim, has been increased from 2,247 in 1906 to 4,753 in 1907. Tariff Reformers deny that the issue was a fiscal one and in any case complain somewhat ungenerously that the Conservative candidate was not what Dr. Macnamara facetiously described him a Hull hogger. Sir George Bartley's speeches were not reported by the London Press at sufficient length for one to say how far this complaint is justified, but it is evident from the falling off of the Conservative vote to the enormous extent of a thousand that many Tariff Reformers voted for the Liberal candidate. Indeed, it would look as if the people of Hull, generally Conservatives as well as Liberals, have got the member they want. The most extraordinary thing of the whole election, a Conservative paper tells us, was that the announcement of the poll "was received with cheers at the Constitutional Club. The defeat of the Socialist was regarded as a Conservative victory worth cheering. The whole town, in fact, went wild with delight." What I should have thought the most extraordinary feature is the size of the Labour vote. In 1895 when the Labour party ran a candidate against Mr. Grey Wilson's father they only polled 1,400 votes. An increase of over 3,000 in twelve years gives furiously to think and cannot help having an effect on the measures of Social reform to be introduced next Session—especially if Mr. John Redmond is right in his prediction that we are extremely close to another General Election.

MR. LLOYD-GEORGE.

Mr. Lloyd-George's sad bereavement has evoked universal regret and their Majesties were amongst the first to express sympathy with the right hon. gentleman. As has been observed it is one of life's ironies that at this particular moment he should suffer this grievous loss. His daughter passed away after undergoing an operation for appendicitis. She was only 17 and her friends were anticipating a brilliant career for her at Cambridge. She was, it seems, devoted to study and remarkably clever. Mr. Lloyd-George as might be expected from what is known of him, though he is terribly cut up, has not allowed his trouble to interfere with his duty, and yesterday in Manchester he received the congratulations of the delegates in the Lancashire wages dispute on the success which has attended his efforts to avert a disastrous strike. It is again rumoured that Mr. Herbert Gladstone may "before very long" be elevated to the peerage in which case he would cease to be Home Secretary. Although Mr. Lloyd-George has shown that he is fitted for almost any position in the Government and would probably make an ideal Secretary of State for the Home Department much concern will be felt in commercial and industrial classes if he be removed from his present sphere of usefulness. The best thing would be to do what is suggested by Sir William Holland, M. P. in a letter to this morning's "Times," namely, raise the status and remuneration of the President of the Board of Trade to those of a Secretary of State. It is typical of our English way that in a commercial country the head of the Board of Trade receives the same salary as is given to the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster whose position is practically that of a sinecurist. The pay of the President of the Board of Trade is £2,000 a year while each of the Secretaries of State has £5,000. The President of the Local Government Board, Mr. Burns, has the same stipend as Mr. Lloyd-George and probably works a great deal harder for the country than some of his better remunerated colleagues. Even the First Commissioner of Works, whose chief employment is to keep the Royal palaces and parks in order, has £2000 a year for his not very exacting labours, while the Postmaster-General, whose functions are certainly not more important than those of the Presidents of the Board of Trade and Local Government Board, actually draws £500 per annum more than either of those Ministers, although he is not always a member of the Cabinet. Chambers of Commerce, as Sir W. Holland points out, have long urged that the head of the Board of Trade should not be deemed to hold an inferior and subordinate position in the hierarchy of Cabinet Ministers, a view that was supported by a departmental Committee which investigated the whole subject a few years ago. Sir W. Holland declares that in his opinion the trading interests of the United Kingdom would suffer greatly if Mr. Lloyd-George were to accept another post.

THE SUFFRAGETTES.

"We have side-tracked the House of Lords question. We have turned their (the Government's) autumn campaign into a campaign of votes for women." This statement was made by the redoubtable Miss Christabel Pankhurst yesterday in the cause of a discussion held by the undergraduates of Birmingham University in response to a challenge sent to them by the Women's Social and Political Union. Certainly we seem to be hearing more about women's suffrage than about the House of Lords, though the advocates of the former are not making much headway so far as I can observe and most of their meetings are now broken up by their opponents. Moreover, the Suffragettes are being excluded from gatherings addressed by Cabinet Ministers and at Luton a week ago Mr. Asquith, the "bete noire" of our political amazons, was able to make a political speech without once being interrupted with the stereotyped cry "vote for women"—a novel experience on which he congratulated hims lf. Of course, it is very wrong of these young men, who seem to be chiefly medical students, to shout the ladies down and to terrify them by letting mice loose on their platforms, but the Suffragettes set the example of rowdy behaviour and they do not obtain much sympathy. I asked a friend the other day if she was in favour of women having votes. "Yes," she said, "but I am a Suffragist, not a Suffragette." The term Suffragist has now come to be applied solely to the ladies who may be said to acknowledge Mrs. Fawcett as their leader and "Suffragette" to the fighting brigade who have more than one leader. The Suffragists had a meeting last night at Paddington, but a strong body of medical students created so much disturbance, even to the extent of letting off fireworks, that the proceedings were abandoned. Mrs. Fawcett, commenting on the conduct of the gentlemen at the other end of the hall, remarked that not a single lady on the platform had ever interrupted a meeting anywhere. That may be true, but Suffragists and Suffragettes have combined to demonstrate in Hyde Park, and I have never spoken to a Suffragist who showed any disposition to condemn the tactics of the left wing of the women's party.

OLD AGE PENSIONS.

In his speech at Luton the Chancellor of the Exchequer definitely announced that a scheme of Old Age Pensions will form a part of the Ministerial programme in the coming season. He did not, as could scarcely be expected, enter into particulars, but he said that the action to be taken would be upon lines which are "capable of large development in the future." This is interpreted as meaning that as a commencement the Government will propose that pensions shall only be paid to persons who have reached the age of seventy, and even this would, it is estimated by competent authorities, swallow up over seven millions or, to be exact, £7,265,000. It is said that the Government proposal leans towards applying no test of character except actual and present criminality and pauperism and that the machinery of the Poor Law will in no way be utilised in the distribution of the pension—a provision that will be generally commended. It is further stated that the adoption of the Australian limit test of income—10s. a week—is being considered. The unpractical people, whose policy is "all or nothing," will of course be dissatisfied. What will be the attitude of the Tariff Reformers? One of their journals heads some comments on the Government scheme "Very Old Age Pensions." A straw shows which way the wind is blowing, and as all parties are now more or less committed to old age pensions in principle the Tariff Reformers may seek to outbid the other side. The question was considered on Wednesday in an atmosphere uncontaminated by party spirit when Sir Edward Brabrook read a calmly reasoned paper before the Socie y in favour of a contributory scheme of Old Age Pensions, that is to say a scheme like that of the Indian Civil Service where the beneficiaries contribute to the fund from which their retiring allowances are paid. The Socialists have always contended and the Trade Union Congress now agree with them that Old Age Pensions must be not only non-discriminatory but non-contributory and universal. "Why," Sir E. Brabrook asks, "should pensions be unversal? Is it supposed that people entertain some sentimental objection to accept a pension when an equal pension is not granted to everybody else? There must be at one end of the scale a number of persons to whom a pension of the small amount proposed would be of no use; and at the other end of the scale a number of persons to whom such a pension would be a real injury. Why should the State insist upon paying to the former class a pension which they do not want, and to the latter class a pension which they will certainly misuse?" And then where is the money to come from? According to an official return there were some months ago 2,116,147 persons in this country aged 65 and upwards. A minimum pension of 5s. and a maximum of 7s. or an average of 6s. to each of these with 3 per cent. added for expenses would cost more than £34,000,000 a year. To those who say that a nation which could spend more than £250,000,000 on the South Africa war could easily raise £34,000,000 a year, Sir E. Brabrook replies:—"Without inquiring what have been the financial consequences to the nation of that large expenditure of its capital, we may point out that an annual expenditure of £34,000,000 a year represents a capital of more than £1,000,000,000 or more than four times the amount of capital expended upon the South African War." "Bother arithmetic," I fancy I hear the orator of Town Hall exclaiming. Nothing, Sir E. Brabrook thinks, can be more dangerous than for the Chancellor of the Exchequer to apply his 2½ millions the sum he has at its disposal—to the provision of a small pension at an advanced age, with the necessary consequence that each year there would be an agitation for the application of more public money to increase the amount of pension and bring down the age earlier, until some future Chancellor of the Exchequer finds himself saddled with the whole burden. The scheme favoured by Sir E. Brabrook is the one made public three months ago by himself and some other gentlemen and founded on the precedent of the system established in the reign of George III. Under the statutes referred to the Government receives money from Friendly Societies for the purpose of investment upon the condition that it guarantees the Society a fixed rate of interest so long as the person lives whose life has been insured by the Society in respect of the money so invested. Sir E. Brabrook's proposal is simply to extend that plan to payments made for the purpose of insuring an old-age pension, and to accumulate such payments during the whole continuance of such insurance at a rate of interest exceeding that earned by the Government on the money.

This arrangement would render necessary a vote by Parliament each year of the amount of that extra interest, but as the claim would arise out of an express contract with the purchasers of the pensions, and would be for the excellent purpose of assisting them to obtain those pensions and rendering such pensions absolutely secure, there need be no fear that Parliament would ever hesitate to vote the necessary amount. It would not now, or for many years, to come, exceed the 2 1/4 millions of money which the Chancellor of the Exchequer proposes to devote to this purpose, for if the extra interest were 1 per cent., it would not call for 2 1/4 millions until a capital fund of 225 millions has been raised. In the discussion regret was expressed that already the agitation for Old Age Pensions has had some effect in diminishing the work of the Friendly Societies of which we are all proud and the applications for membership. Another ugly fact was mentioned by a gentleman who apparently spoke with a good deal of knowledge of the subject. He says that since outdoor relief has become more easily obtainable and workhouses made more comfortable (how "comfortable" we have not heard from recent inquiries instituted by the fearless President of the Local Government Board?) the working classes are ceasing to have a horror of the pauperhaunt. Children are saying to their parents "It's not so bad, you might just as well go into the house," and thus avoiding the responsibility which naturally rested upon them.

THE DRUCE CASE.

The proceedings in Mr. Plowden's Court continue to attract a certain amount of attention, but to compare the interest taken in the Druce case with that aroused by the Tichborne Trial is absurd. The gentleman who seeks to obtain the Duke of Portland's title and rent-roll may, for all I know, be able to prove his contentions, but so far as I can observe the public generally are at present not inclined to give a verdict in his favour. This is not to make any insinuations against the witnesses for the plaintiff; it is so easy to make mistakes in a matter of this sort especially when the incidents recalled occurred a very long time ago. Mr. Plowden is losing some of his popularity by the indulgence he shows to his fashionable friends who crowd the Court and bring their opera-glasses with them.

PARASNATH HILL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—On behalf of the Jain Tirtha Sahayak Committee we beg to submit the following for your careful, earnest and early attention. So much has already appeared in the public press about the Sametashikhar or Parasnath Hill question that we need not here enter into the details thereof. The proposal of the Commissioner of Hazaribag in East Bengal, on behalf of the Raja of Palganj, to erect bungalows on the hills is such an act of wanton vandalism that it has stirred the deepest feelings of the whole Jain community all over India. The sanctity of the hills has never been denied,—a sacredness of no ordinary character, but having the stamp of untold centuries. Going there with shoes on, or eating cereals or even drinking water there is a grave sacrilege. Even during the worst days of religious persecution so sacred has it been held that the sanctity of the hill was scrupulously respected. It is strange therefore that in the twentieth century an enlightened government like the British should have thought of truly going out of its way, and for insignificant considerations determined to desecrate the hills and thus sorely wound the feelings of one of the most innocent, law-abiding and loyal communities in India—a community with whom religion is something more than a mere dogma. The Jains are grateful for the support they have hitherto obtained from the entire public press of India and that encourages us to approach you to further draw upon your sympathy and kindness. The Congress Sessions are near at hand and the Jains have a right to expect that august body will take up the question. There is a distinct precedent for such a course, because the Congress has already taken up the Mahomedan Vaquf question and the question of the Haji's grievances.

In view of the fact that the Jain community proposes appealing successively to H. E. the Viceroy, the Rt. Hon. the Secretary of State and to his Gracious Majesty the King-Emperor you will be laying the whole Jain community under deep and eternal obligations when they are in such sore straits if you revive the question in your representative and well-esteemed journal at this important juncture and give weight to the efforts which we are making. It is proposed to attach cuttings on the subject from all Indian papers to the memorials to be submitted and one from your influential journal will be gratefully welcome. In conclusion we may add that what was hitherto more or less a sectarian question has now become a national one. It is the Jains that are in difficulties to-day—to-morrow it might be the turn of some others. This ought to unite all sects, creeds and communities in supporting the Jains.—Yours, etc.,

MANSOOKHLAL B. MEHTA,
MAKANJI JUTHA, B. A., LL. B.,
TRIBHOVANDAS L. SHAH,
I. M. & S.,
Honorary Secretaries, Jain Tirtha Sahayak Committee

FROM the 7th to the 13th instant, 1 European, 7 East Indians, 14 Native Christians, 388 Hindus and 48 Mahomedans died within the limits of Madras, making a total of 458. The death-rate was 467 per mille, the mean for the ten previous years being 428. The deaths are thus classified:—Cholera 4, fevers 97, bowel complaints 74, and other causes 283.

ENGLAND AND THE WORLD.

A YEAR-END SUMMARY.

The Kaiser's Visit and Naval Needs.

RUSSIA AND THE INDIAN FRONTIER.

FRANCE, BRITAIN AND JAPAN.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY].

LONDON, DECEMBER 20.

Sir Edward Grey, speaking at Berwick, last night, said that the Kaiser's welcome to England and the way in which His Majesty reciprocated it, were bound to have a good effect in both countries.

Sir E. Grey concluded a general review of Foreign Affairs by saying—"Germany is embarking upon a large naval programme. I do not complain, but if other nations increase their navies we shall undoubtedly have to increase ours. There is no need, however, to rush into expenditure, as our position is perfectly secure for at least a year or two."

The Foreign Secretary emphasized that the Government had maintained the alliances and friendships which they had inherited from their predecessors and had supplemented them by other agreements in the same spirit.

Little had been heard, he continued, of the Japanese Alliance in recent years, for the reason that the Japanese were peacefully occupied in consolidating and developing their own position and country. Japan's Agreement with France rendered the objects of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance more secure than ever because they proved that other nations recognized that those objects were compatible with their own interests in the Far East.

He trusted that the Anglo-Russian Convention would dissipate the past jealousy and suspicion. He believed that it safeguarded the Indian frontier without foregoing commercial interests anywhere in Persia and it removed one of the great incentives to Great Britain and Russia to interfere in the internal affairs of Persia.

In his view so long as foreigners were not attacked and anti-foreign feeling was not displayed, foreign nations should leave the Persians to settle their own affairs.

SITUATION IN TEHERAN.

Short-lived Improvement.

SHOOTING NEAR THE PALACE.

PRIESTS PACIFY THE MOB.

LONDON, DECEMBER 19.

Reuter, telegraphing from Teheran, states that the people, who had assembled on the "maidan" and before the Parliament House, dispersed, on the announcement that negotiations between the Shah and the Parliament would otherwise be suspended.

Things looked hopeful when, in the afternoon, shots were fired on the "maidan," tents were again pitched and the people reassembled.

LONDON, DECEMBER 20.

Reuter wires from Teheran that owing to the intervention of the priests, the people have dispersed and the disorderly villagers have returned to their homes.

Nizam-es-Sultaneh has formed a Cabinet.

COLLIERY EXPLOSIONS IN AMERICA.

Appalling Death-Roll.

LONDON, DECEMBER 20.

One hundred and sixty persons have been killed by an explosion in the Darr Colliery at Pittsburg.

LATER.

Official statistics show that 22,840 persons have perished in mining accidents in America within the past seventeen years. Half of these deaths occurred in the last six years and 2,061 in 1906.

THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN AUSGLEICH.

Passed by the Reichsrath.

LONDON, DECEMBER 20.

A telegram from Vienna states that both Houses of the Reichsrath have passed the Ausgleich.

FATAL EXPLOSION AT PALERMO.

Emigrants' Hotel Collapses.

HEAVY MORTALITY.

LONDON, DECEMBER 20,

A telegram from Palermo states that an explosion in an explosives store has caused the collapse of an hotel full of emigrants, situated above the store. Seventeen are dead, and 71 wounded have been extricated from the ruins. Many are missing.

APPOINTMENT OF INDIAN BISHOPS.

LONDON, DECEMBER 19.

At a Public Consistory, the Pope announced that the Rev. Father Jurgens had been appointed Archbishop of Bombay, and the Rev. Father Coppel Bishop of Nagpur.

RAINS IN N. S. WALES.

Good Harvest Secured.

LONDON, DECEMBER 19.

Splendid rains have fallen in New South Wales ensuring a good pastoral season.

THE LATE LORD KELVIN.

LONDON, DECEMBER 19.

The late Lord Kelvin will be buried in Westminster Abbey on the 23rd instant.

AMERICAN CONGRESS.

Two Democrats' Unseemly Fight.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, DECEMBER 20.

A telegram from Washington states that at the adjournment two Democratic representatives started fighting on the floor of the House. When they were separated one had a black eye and the face of the other was covered with blood.

MR. ASQUITH ON CATTLE DRIVING.

"Must be Suppressed"

LONDON, DECEMBER 20.

Mr. Asquith, speaking at Aberdeen, declared that cattle-driving was reprehensible and unpatriotic and was crippling one of the most important Irish industries. It must and would be suppressed.

COAL-HEAVERS' STRIKE AT PORT SAID.

Delay to Steamers Feared.

LONDON, DECEMBER 20.

Lloyd's Agent at Port Said states that a strike of coal-heavers has begun. Considerable delay to the steamers is expected.

THE COTTON INDUSTRY.

Reduction of Output.

LONDON, DECEMBER 20.

A general reduction of 15 per cent in the output of the New England cotton mills in January and February is regarded as certain. 150,000 operatives will be affected.

NEW ARMY BAYONET.

Japanese Pattern to be Adopted.

LONDON, DECEMBER 20.

The Army Council will adopt the Japanese type of bayonet, which is three inches longer than the British and was terribly effective in Manchuria.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, DECEMBER 20.

The death has occurred of Sir John Strachey.

[Sir John Strachey, G.C.S.I., K.C.S.I., C.I.E., was a son of Edward Strachey of the Bengal Civil Service; joind the same Service in Bengal in 1842; was Judicial Commissioner in Central Provinces, 1862; President, Sanitary Commission, 1854; Chief Commissioner, Oudh, 1866; member of the Council of the Governor-General of India, 1868; acting Viceroy on the death of Earl of Minto, 1872; Lieut.-Governor, N. W. Provinces, 1874; Financial Member, 1876; left India 1880; member of the India Council 1885-95. He was 84 years old at the time of his death.]

JAM SAHEB RANJITSINGHJI.

Reception by King Edward.

KATHIAWAR IN ECSTASY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJKOT, DECEMBER 20.

All Kathiawar is delighted to learn that H. H. Jam Saheb Ranjitsinhgi has been most cordially received by our Gracious Sovereign Emperor Edward VII and the Chiefs and the people of the province would be certainly more delighted to learn of His Highness receiving some special mark of royal favour at His Majesty's hands, since, indeed, though His Highness has been on the throne for rather a brief period he has done much to alleviate the sufferings of his subjects from plague and other dire diseases and has placed the administration of the State on a sound and substantial basis and promises to prove a very liberal and enlightened ruler.

Though His Highness is absent from his State he has made such excellent arrangements for the conduct of the administration as to leave nothing to be desired.

Like King Edward the Jam Saheb delights in playing the part of peace-maker and many a domestic dispute has been dealt by him to the complete satisfaction of the disputants and the Nobility of the land look upon their Prince as a sort of a tribunal of appeal not only in domestic but even in political disputes, and his word is as good as law to the litigants.

CRIMINAL APPELLATE BENCH, CALCUTTA.

Disposal of Rules.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 20.

In the High Court of Calcutta before Mr. Justice Rampini, Criminal Appellate Bench, the Rule in the Purnea Bad Livelihood case, in which Chintaman Sing was bound down, was discharged. The High Court upholding the decision of the lower court.

The Rule in the Kalighat Temple Case was also discharged and the appeal of the nine persons convicted in the Patna Case was dismissed the High Court holding that there had been no misdirection by the Sessions Judge to the Jury.

MURDEROUS PIRACY IN THE GULF.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, DECEMBER 20.

A brutal case of piracy is reported from the Persian Gulf The men of a boat which had gone up the Gulf for dates were attacked and overcome by pirates. The boatmen were treated with extreme cruelty. One man was tied to the anchor and dropped overboard. Another had his arms and legs cut off. Before the helpless trunk was flung into the water attempts were made to bring the murderers to justice, but the difficulty lies in identification. The perpetrators, it is said, belong to the same set of ruffians who committed acts of piracy last year and were "wanted" by H.M.S. "Redbreast."

ALL-INDIA MOSLIM LEAGUE.

Annual Meeting at Karachi.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AMROHA, DECEMBER 20.

The Secretary of the All-India Moslim Leagu notifies that the Educational Conference coming to an end on the 28th December at Karachi an annual meeting of the League will follow on 29th and 30th. The League constitution and the Government of India Reform Scheme will specially be discussed.

A Reception Committee with Mr. A. M. K. Dehlvi as Secretary have undertaken to entertain delegates during the above two dates. Delegates are requested to inform the Reception Secretary in due course the date of their arrival at Karachi.

THE E. I. RAILWAY.

Anticipated Strike.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CAWNPORE, DECEMBER 19.

There is reason to believe from information volunteered by the Railway men here that another strike on a far greater scale than the recent lock-out is not far off.

The men here state that apart from want of faith in the Conciliation Board the Company's attitude towards the recent strikers is creating great dissatisfaction and the men are resolved this time to make themselves felt.

It is also stated that the men were reluctantly forced last time to yield, but having learnt by experience how little reliance is to be placed in promises, they will on no account be induced again to surrender unless all their demands are complied with.

THE HIDE COMMISSION.

Report under Preparation.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CAWNPORE, DECEMBER 20.

The results of the Hide Commission which has just returned to Cawnpore are, it is authoritatively said, more than gratifying and will be of great benefit to trade generally.

Major Forestier-Walker the Superintendent of Government Harness and Saddlery Factory, who went as head of the Commission accompanied by Mr. E. deNoronha, is compiling a report which will be of specially intrinsic value to the trade and highly interesting to the general public.

No pains have been spared to obtain the best reliable data on the important question of curing and tanning hides with a view to their better selection for Government use and to reduce the risks involved in dealing with inexperienced contractors.

Throughout his investigations Major Walker received invaluable help from Mr. Noronha.

RAILWAY BUDMASHES.

Two Men Wanted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 20.

Regarding the capture of the train thief on the Madras-Calcutta Mail, reported yesterday, the occupants of the carriage were Mr. A. Brown, Mining Engineer, Mr. E. Day of the Supply and Transport Department and two other gentlemen. Mr. Brown woke up to find two men in the compartment at three o'clock in the morning rummaging about amongst the property of his companions when he jumped down from the top birth he occupied and a struggle ensued in which Mr. Day came to his assistance, one of the intruders being captured while the second escaped. The communication cord was then pulled, the train stopped and the prisoner handed over to the Police at Karichpur.

A telegram in the "Statesman" from Asansol states that the police are on the track of two train thieves one of them a Russian named Abranzky and the other a Eurasian named Miller who have been at their work on the Howrah-Bombay line.

ALLAHABAD ASSAULT AT ARMS.

Fatal Accident.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, DECEMBER 20.

The Mhow correspondent to the "Pioneer' writes on the 18th instant:—"The 5th (Mhow) Divisional Assault-at-Arms commenced at 7-15 a. m. to-day when an unfortunate accident which terminated fatally happened. At this morning's events in the first event Sword versus Sword, Sergeant Hignell of the 6th Dragoon Guards and Bombardier Stevens of the R. H. A. Battery, were drawn together, and during the fight Sergeant Hignell pointed at his opponent and the foil pierced Bombardier Stevens mask and entered his nose. He was immediately carried to hospital where he died about an hour after admission."

THE "NEWS OF INDIA."

Mr. M. Stewart's Suit for Defamation.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 20.

A telegram to the "Indian Daily News" from Simla states that Mr. Moyle Stewart has filed a suit for defamation in the Simla Magistrate's Court against the Editor of the "News of India" for remarks made in that paper in connection with a farewell meeting to Mr. Kier Hardie.

FAMINE IN THE UNITED PROVINCES.

Improved Labour Supply.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CAWNPORE, DECEMBER 19.

As an immediate result of famine in these provinces the local mills and factories are enjoying a full supply of labour.

In some of larger concerns deputations have approached employers with a request for increased wages and it is not improbable that most of the mills and factories will before long have to consider the desirability of making some concession to the operatives.

BURMA CHIEF COURT.

Mr S M Robinson Appointed Judge.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, DECEMBER 20.

Mr. S. M. Robinson Government Advocate of the Punjab, has been appointed to officiate as Judge of the Burma Chief Court for some seven months from the middle of January 1908.

Mr. Robinson is at present on leave in Europe and will start for his appointment at once.

DEATH OF MR. R. H. MODY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, DECEMBER 20.

Lahore has lost its oldest inhabitant by the death on Thursday last of Mr. R. H. Mody a Parsi merchant at the advanced age of 96 years.

Mr. Mody accompanied the British Forces to Kabul in 1842 and came into contact with many of the Afghan notables of that period.

His funeral was attended by the whole of the Parsi community in the station.

Captain Christopher, I. M. S., has joined Dr Bentley in the Dooars where the Blackwater Fever Commission is conducting its enquiry.

The "Englishman" reports the death at Comilla, of Mr. Henry Michael Weatherall, another Indian Mutiny Veteran.

MR. MAHOMED ISMAIL KHAN, Barrister-at-Law and Vice Chairman of the Delhi Municipality has been appointed Public Prosecutor, Delhi Division, vice Rao Sahib Girdharilal who has vacated on the expiration of the appointment.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 20.

MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

The Viceroy will hold an Investiture of the Orders of the Indian Empire and Star of India here on the 28th of January. Tickets of admission to be applied for before the 21st proximo.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT.

The appointment of Mr. W. Drew, C. S. to be a member of the Board of Management of the Indian Peoples' Famine Trust vice Mr. Logan resigned, is notified.

The appointment of Messrs. F. Ware, R. Branford and S. Carless to the Indian Civil Veterinary Department, is notified.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Major S. E. Williams, I. M. S., is appointed Sanitary Commissioner of Burma.

I. M. S. Major P. K Ikelly and Captains R. Steer and R. M. Carter are posted for employment, respectively, in Bombay and the United Provinces and under the Commander-in-Chief.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. W. K. McCrae is granted three months extension of leave, H. S. H. Pilkington being reappointed to officiate for him from 1st ultimo.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. L. E. Pritchard to be Deputy Auditor General and Mr. W. D. Woollam to be Assistant Comptroller General in charge of the Paper Currency Office, Calcutta,

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Conductors W. Davies and E. B. Stephens are transferred to the Pension Establishment.

INDIAN ARMY.

Lieutenant-Colonel F. W. P. Angelo to be substantive Colonel.

Assistant Surgeon H. A. Leonard is permitted to resign and Senior Assistant Surgeon T. C. Lawrence to reiire.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Major P. Carr White, I. M. S., Agency Surgeon, has been granted twenty-two months' leave.

Mr. L. W. Reynolds is posted as Political Agent Baghelkhand and Mr. C. H. A. Hill as Resident of Mewar.

Lieutenant P. F. G. Norbury reverts to Military employ from duty with the Alwar Durbar.

INDIAN TELEGRAPHISTS' AGITATION.

Meeting in Madras.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, DECEMBER 20.

The following are the proceedings of a meeting of the Telegraph Masters and Signallers held under the auspices of the Indian Telegraph Association, Madras, yesterday. A number of resolutions regarding pay and position were passed. It was also resolved that the Government of India be earnestly solicited to give their kind consideration to the above resolutions before passing final orders on the report of the Telegraph Committee; that the resolutions be communicated to the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry through the Director General of Telegraphs. The meeting regarded with indignation the report of a correspondent that all agitation was due to a want of sympathy on the part of the Director General of Telegraphs towards the subordinate staff and placed their entire confidence in the Director-General to avert all innovations, disastrous to the best interests, such as the curtailment of prospects of promotion to higher grades, if such is in contemplation in the scheme now under consideration of the Government of India.

THE SURAT CONGRESS.

Delegates from Lucknow.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, DECEMBER 20.

At Lucknow, last evening, a meeting was held to elect delegates for the Surat Congress. Twenty were elected in all, including the Editor of the Lucknow "Advocate," Raja Pirthipal Singh, Thakur Raghunath Singh and one or two Mahomadan delegates, men absolutely unrepresentative of the Mahomedan community which does not support the Congress. The Chairman of the meeting urged the delegates not to press Boycott for the consideration of the Congress.

The 23rd Indian National Congress Delegates will be received at the station by members of the Reception Committee, and their luggage will be taken charge of by the volunteers who will arrange to send it to the camp (2) The members of the Reception Committee in attendance at the station will afford all facilities to the Delegates in obtaining Delegates' and Mess tickets from the office. (3) Delegates' Tickets will be issued to Delegates on production of the printed Delegates Certificate Form duly filled in and on payment of the usual fee of Rs 20. (4) It is requested that Delegates should buy all their messing tickets as early as possible, as this course will greatly facilitate proper arrangements being secured for them for the whole period that they propose to stay. (5) The Congress will hold its sittings on the 26th, 27th and 28th in the pavilion erected in the French Gardens on the bank of the river Tapti near the Law Courts and the Collector's bungalow. On the first day the proceedings will begin at 1 p.m. The following will be the probable subject for discussion:—1. Repressive measures of the year. II. Reform proposals of the Government of India.—Civil Service, Executive Councils and Native members. III. Asiatic Registration Act. IV. Separation of Judicial and Executive Functions. V. Swadeshi. VI. Partition. VII. Education. VIII. Finance and Military Expenditure. IX. Famine. X. Plague. XI. Constitution and future of the Congress.

HIRED TRANSPORT "DONGOLA."

Sails to Southampton with Troops.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, DECEMBER 20.

The Hired Transport "Dongola" sailed to-day for Southampton with a large number of troops and officers. She took away 1st class 98, 2nd class 40, and deck 1,315 men, 40 women, and 69 children.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 20.

It has been ruled that the first Band and Mess contributions of an officer of the Indian Army are to commence and to be paid in monthly instalments to the Corps to which an officer permanently belongs when he completes 18 months' service in the Indian Army or (if not then peamanently belonging to a Corps to the first Corps to which he is permanently appointed) after completion of 18 months' service in the Indian Arms.

The British Cavalry reliefs in India during 1908-09 will be the move of the 6th Inniskilling Dragoons from Egypt to Mhow and the 6th Dragoon Guards from Mhow to S. Africa.

A wing of the 1st Battalion the King's Own will arrive at Calcutta from Burma on the 29th instant in the R. I. M. steamer "Northbrook" The balance of the regiment will arrive in Calcutta in the R. I. M. steamer "Dufferin" on the 22nd February next as at present arranged.

CAWNPORE LIGHT HORSE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CAWNPORE, DECEMBER 19.

Owing to the scarcity of fodder, the Light Horse Camp of Exercise has been abandoned.

Members of the Cawnpore Squadron of the Light Horse held a meeting at their Mess to discuss the general improvement and welfare of the corps, interest in which has recently flagged.

EDUCATION IN INDIA.

Bishop of Madras' Views

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, DECEMBER 20.

The Bishop of Madras delivered an interesting address on the subject of Education in India in opening the annual Educational Conference of the Madras Teachers' Guild this morning at the Y. M. C. A. Auditorium when there was large attendance of teachers and others interested in education in course of which his Lordship said:—

"No one can help feeling what important part educationists have to play in the future development of India. As you know, gentlemen, you have been held responsible for a great deal of unrest of India that has taken place during the past year or so. Perhaps it is one of the functions of the teaching profession in India to stir up what has been called a noble spirit of discontent. That is perhaps the inevitable result of the spread of education, but certainly the work of an educationist is not limited to stirring up a spirit of discontent and producing a spirit of unrest. There are many forces that are at work now to produce great changes in India and develop all these forces of Indian life and Indian character that have been to a great extent latent in the past. Certainly not the least important of these forces is the great teaching profession."

Regarding ideals to aim at in Indian Education his Lordship said:—"The first point which I will put before you is one on which I know there is some difference of opinion, but it is a point upon which I myself have always for the last twenty-four years since I have been acquainted with Indian education felt very strongly, that is, that we ought steadily aim at giving all education in India in the vernacular. I know perfectly well that at the present moment this is an unattainable ideal. It is inevitable for the time being a great deal of higher education should be given through the medium of English, but I do not think we ought ever to acquiesce in the idea that the spread of English education and giving of instruction through the medium of English is to be tolerated as though it were an ideal in itself. It is one of the necessary evils which Indian education has to endure during the period of transition, but every one who has the higher interests of Indian education at heart ought, I think, steadily aim at making this period of transition as short as possible.

"There can be few of us who have not been struck by the extraordinary difference there is in the effect and influence of education in a country like India and in another Eastern country, namely Japan. Indian education has reached a far higher level than education has reached as yet in Japan. It has been given for a longer time and I think by an abler body of men. But at the same time while education in Japan has entered into the very heart of the people, while the teaching given to the Japanese has been assimilated and has been made their own, Here in India to a very large extent it remains a mere veneer, a polish upon the surface." His Lordship also touched on the need for higher moral training in this country.

Rev J. Cooling, President of the Madras Teachers' Guild, then read a paper on the history of the Guild describing its origin, progress, and work.

This afternoon at a second Session of the Conference papers on the desirability of constituting lectures of the Guild with a view to improve the methods of teaching were read.

EMIGRATION TO CANADA.

Warning from Government.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, DECEMBER 20.

Intending emigrants to Canada are again warned by the Punjab Government that there is no probability of their obtaining employment in the country and that in the event of their destitution they are liable to deportation under the Canadian law. Despite the previous warning it has been found that a large number of emigrants still proceed from India and chiefly from the Punjab, more especially from the Central Districts, to Canada and considerable trouble has been thereby caused. Special measures are in contemplation for meeting the difficulty, but meanwhile the Government of India desire to clearly warn intending emigrants proposing to leave this country for Canada and their landing will probably arouse strong popular feeling and that difficulty may be experienced in protecting them.

MOTOR CAR ACCIDENT IN POONA,

Captain Anstruther Fined.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, DECEMBER 20.

Mr. Anderson, Assistant Collector, to-day, fined Captain Anstruther Rs. 10 for driving his motor car in a rash manner The Officer while driving his car collided with a woman and knocked her down. She was removed to the Sassoon Hospital and detained there for treatment. Captain Anstruther admitted before the Court that he was driving too fast and that in trying to swing off to avoid a collision he dashed up against the woman. The fine was ordered to be paid to the woman as compensation.

PATIALA COUNCIL OF REGENCY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, DECEMBER 20.

Rai Bahadur Nanak Baksh, at present Guardian of the young Maharaja of Patiala, has been appointed a member of the Patiala Council of Regency in succession to the late Lala Bhagwan Das.

BANK OF BENGAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 20.

The six per cent. Bank of Bengal rate was not changed at to-day's meeting.

Y.M.C.A. GLEE CLUB CONCERT.

The Y. M. C. A. Auditorium was fairly well filled with an appreciative audience at the sacred concert given by the Glee Club last evening in aid of the Building Fund. Mr. Frank Clark conducted and the chorus was composed of 30 voices, while Miss Banks fulfilled the task of accompanist. Four anthems were rendered by the members of the Glee Club, and Messrs. H. G. Clark, H. Comfort, R. E. Thorley, Mrs Cope and the Misses Pell and Baker contributed the remaining items of the Programme. Owing to illness Miss Shepherd was unable to attend. Considering the difficulty of getting all the members of the Club to attend all the practices, Mr. Frank Clark is to be congratulated on the manner in which the anthems were sung, especially Handel's "And the glory of the Lord," from the Messiah and Mendelssohn's "See what love the Father," from St. Paul. Mr. Herbert Clark sang with much pathos Gounod's "The King of Love my Shepherd is" and S. Liddle's "Abide with me," for the latter of which he received an encore; Mr. Howard Comfort too was in very good voice, and was encored for his successful rendering of Stephen Adams' "The Holy City" and F Allisen's "Sunset and the Dawn." Mr. Thorley had some trouble with his strings, but Wittal gave a fairly perfect rendering of Gounod's "Serenade" on his violin, Miss Shears accompaying him on the Piano and Miss Gladys Pell was recalled for her careful and sympathetic rendering of Chopin's "Nocturne II." Almost all the items of the Programme were well chosen considering the season of the year, and it is encouraging to find this Glee Club aspiring to the successful rendering of some of the compositions of the Great Masters. Last evening's concert gave evidence of the musical talent of most of its members and it is hoped its success will encourage its indefatigable conductor to use his best efforts to keep its members together and to increase their numbers, so as to provide more attractive successful concerts in the coming year.

The Royal Decentralisation Commission will sit at Calcutta from 27th instat and the 4th proximo.

CURRENT TOPICS.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

[BY A FREE LANCE.]

DE PROFUNDIS.

Somehow I wish what I write this week to be better and just a bit higher than usual. There are seasonable reasons for that, and there is also one reason which is peculiarly my own. I have never had any secrets from my readers. I have written what I thought, not what was the proper thing to say, not what might be acceptable, but what came into my heart. Everyone has many sides to his character, some good, some bad. But when I write my Current Topics. I put down just what seems to my heart to be true. It is not always the thing I practise, but it is always the thing I would practise, if there were not so many degrading and demoralising motives always knocking at my door. Perhaps it may be said that it is not good form to talk thus intimately to people, many of whom are strangers. I must think why. For one thing, those who have read these little notes of mine for over a year, must have at least an inkling of the strange individuality that pens them. For another, I look forward to the time when there need be no concealment between men, be they high or low, black or white, rich or poor, and yet the private reason that makes me so anxious to write something, this week of all week, that shall be better than I have written before, is so very private and individual that it must remain my own. And yet I may say that the writer of these notes this week will differ from the writer of them a week hence, and differ, I trust, to his infinite advantage.

CHRISTMAS.

But apart from my private reason, we are within a few days of Christmas, the great holy day and day of rejoicing in Christian countries. Even to those who are not religious the institution of Christmas is associated with the dearest and choicest things. Especially to us Englishmen in India, this is the important time of the year. External circumstances do not help us to remember our great day of joy. There is no snow nor sleet, no ice, no fog, no bitter bold, no holly, no mistletoe. Yet nevertheless it is all the same, surely Christmas, the day of the West, and the day especially dear and to be honoured by every European. And yet how very different it is here in the East. At home there is the family gathering. There is grandfather and grandmother, father and mother, brothers and sisters and heaven only knows how many uncles and aunts and cousins. It is the day of the celebration of the home. It is the one time of the year in the Old Country where those, who are bound by ties of blood, gather together. It is the day of the bright fireside, the carol, and the bells. There is but little loneliness in Old England on Christmas day. Here it is not the same. Thousands of miles divide us from the homeland. There is no blood relative here, and we cannot be with the old folk at home. All the more reason we Englishmen should celebrate and make high holiday on this Christmas day. Let us be brothers to each other. Let us be one united family and drink to the Old Folks at Home, and to their children here bound together by the same ties that bind them to the dear ones in England. It is the common bond of sympathy among us Englishmen in India, that we love the Old Country and the old folk there better than all else in the world. Let us hold them right close to our hearts at this Christmas and so we shall stand together firm and united in a strange land. The Englishman who lets the desire for England die out of his heart, is becoming an outcaste and a man of no country. There was never a tinkley temple bell to be put in the scale with one clear frosty Christmas day in the little island across the seas. We must never doubt that that little island is the centre of the world, and never doubting we shall keep her so. I wish you a right merry Christmas, my friends.

LORD KELVIN.

The death of Lord Kelvin is peculiarly interesting to me as, a good many years ago, I was a student under him in Glasgow University. His claim to be the leading scientific man in Great Britain for many years, cannot, I think, be disputed. His brother, James Thompson, was as great, though not so well known a man. It has been said that James had even greater ideas than William, without any power of expressing them, and that Lord Kelvin owed much to his brother for some of his greatest contributions to science. When Lord Kelvin was a student at Peterhouse it was generally supposed that the Senior Wranglership was a certainty for him. He had so little doubt on the subject himself that he lay comfortably abed on the morning the results were announced at the Senate House. Some friends came and told him—"The Math. Trip is out" Kelvin's reply was most characteristic. It was—And who is second? It must have been rather a blow to him when the answer came,—"You are." It may be truly said that he was never second again. He was never a good teacher. His mind was too fine to lend itself to the commonplace of ordinary tuition His class was well over 200 and on certain occasions was largely augmented by students from all the other Faculties. These occasions were when Lord Kelvin measured the velocity of a bullet by fixing an ancient mechlock at a target some three feet distant, and when he performed the dewdrop and quicksilver bath experiments. On these occasions there was pandemonium in his class-room. Sir William Thompson had not the genius of an assistant to the mathematical professor, who on one occasion turning round and finding a notorious idler aiming a pistol at him from the back benches, delivered himself as follows—"Mr. X—come down the front bench. For three reasons. First you'll be nearer the board, second you'll be nearer me, and third you'll be nearer the board." Lord Kelvin could not teach the youthful student of Glasgow University, but he was none the less the greatest scientist of his day.

A GARDEN CONCERT.

A very pleasant entertainment was given on Monday afternoon on Malabar Hill for a beneficent purpose. Mrs. Street had most kindly lent her garden for the concert and the same was very tastefully decorated and illuminated. Mrs. Street herself contributed to the harmony of the afternoon. The concert was arranged by Mrs. Younghusband Watson and was very largely attended. Lady Hughes and Canon Heywood said a few introductory remarks with regard to the objects of the undertaking. After that the audience gave itself up to a continuous flow of melody for over two hours. Mrs. Valentine's singing was much appreciated and she was noticeably well accompanied. It would be invidious to distinguish amongst so many performers, but Miss Crommelin's violin playing and Mr. Cooper's singing deserve special mention, as also Mrs. Wadia's and Miss Giachetti's piano solos. The dew at this time of the year is apt to be rather heavy for out-of-doors entertainments and it was certainly very damp on Monday evening.

OFF FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

On Thursday afternoon I went to Bori Bunder to see some friends off to Calcutta by the Nagpore Mail. and was much impressed by the crowded state of the train and of the station. As far as I can judge there has never been a bigger exodus out of Bombay than there is to be this Christmas. Sir George and Lady Maud Warrender departed for Calcutta a week ago and a very large number of well-known society people are following their example. This is scarcely to be wondered at when one considers the attractions Calcutta holds out at this time of the year. The Viceroy's Cup and the Trials promise to be of exceptional interest, and for those who like cricket there is the Maharajah of Kuch Behar's team to watch and there is also the visit of the Bombay team. Then there is also the Golf Championship, The Polo Tournament, the Bandmann Company, and goodness knows how many other attractions. I still fancy Sermon for the Trials and do not believe that Stirabout will win either that race or the Viceroy's Cup, for which latter I should have a shot on Steinhager, if I had a shot on anything. If Saloon starts fit and well for the Trials it must be placed. There seems to be much satisfaction because Mr. Charles Harding has been allowed to make a book, principally I suppose because that gentleman is celebrated for laying decent odds The Calcutta Stewards appear to have shown either weakness or bad judgment over the bookmaker question.

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AS OTHERS SEE US.

INDIAN ADMINISTRATION

(PART II.),

BY

THE RT. HON. SIR CHARLES W. DILKE, BART., M.P.

THE most powerful attack on any decentralisation scheme for India which would include enhancement of the position of the native princes, was a letter from Lord Curzon, published by the "Times" in June. Roughly speaking, it may be said that this ex-Viceroy favours only, as regards the native states, enhancement of dignity, and is adverse to any delegation to them of responsibility or power. Lord Curzon pointed out obvious difficulties in any change, and even quoted one of his arch-opponents, Sir H. Cotton, in opposition to the decentralisation of John Bright. There are, however, obvious, and many will think greater, dangers in remaining as we are, and a more tentative and prudent decentralisation is not in fact condemned by Lord Curzon's criticism. A certain relaxation, in practice, of interference with the best native rulers is that portion of a decentralisation policy in which the greater number of experienced Indian reformers of all types concur. The part of India at present subject in greater or less degree to native princely rule may be set at about one-third; so that, even without the gradual extension recently recommended by Colonel Grey, the steps suggested form an experiments on a sufficiently large scale.

THE POSITION OF THE NATIVE PRINCES.

The native princes vary among themselves in ability, in personal strength, in wealth, and in prestige, to an almost incredible degree. Recent public letters of some of the best among them, differing as they do most sharply in their opinions, have revealed, with scrupulous politeness, the reforms of which our relations with them stand in need. The Gaikwar of Baroda has shown that he is naturally offended by certain petty and galling restrictions which hamper his action in matters outside our necessary concern. A letter by a most distinguished prince, the Maharaja of Bikanir, which appeared in the "Times" of the 23rd July illustrates from a very different side the most natural dislike of "petty pin-pricks" administered by some of the less-wise Political Officers at their courts. It ought to be enough that the Armies, the Customs and Excise, the right of war and peace, and that of foreign negotiation, are wholly under our control; while gross misgovernment is met by deposition. The restriction on permanent residence of Europeans at the native Courts is perhaps necessary, but, even while it exists, impossible to enforce in some cases where enforcement would be to the advantage of the ruler himself and of his people. Like many such restrictions, and like that imposed on foreign travel or visits to England by the Princes, the irksome restraint is sometimes applied where it would be best forgotten and is inapplicable in cases where, if less dangerous, it would be easy to defend. What is wanted immediately is not a formal change, such as would have to be of universal application, but a great deal more convenient elasticity or shutting of the eyes in matters which are not essential

with safety upon the support of Parliament, all the more certain to be given if he takes Parliament into his confidence. The Emperor of India, who is King of England plays the leading part in sentiment in the eyes of the people of India, and the King is advised by the Secretary of State, who represents, in his dealing with the Council at Calcutta, the royal authority. The last great enquiry into Indian government was by the Indian Expenditure Committee, and its result is to be found in their unanimous Report of 1900. It was the recommendation of that Committee that Parliament should recognise its responsibility by making a contribution from our Votes "towards the charge of the India Office," at present borne, like all other Indian expenditure at home, entirely by Indian resources. The electorate is always willing, when the case is put before it, to rise to the height of its real responibility in regard to India. If is Parliament which in the last resort controls and must always control that Government. The creation of a real Parliament for India representing the true opinion, from time to time, of a majority of the Indian people is not the policy of any party in India. For a period as long as can be foreseen the home elector will have to face this fact. The British member of Parliament may be trusted to look after the interests of those by whom he is elected, or these to turn him out if he fails to do so. The responsibility of both, for the main lines of Indian Government is one which rests only upon their disinterested virtue and intelligence. It is the duty of all public men and of the press to keep these considerations before the public mind.

INDIA—"THE EMPIRE."

The prominence given to the self-governing colonies in recent controversies led many to ignore the predominance of India in the Empire, next after the United Kingdom. "The Empire" is mainly inhabited by a dark-skinned population. To the dark and un-Parliamentary majority India contributes by far the greater part. While in population she infinitely exceeds the United Kingdom and all the colonies put together, she stands second only to the United Kingdom in revenue and in expenditure. For the Empire she is called upon to make the greatest sacrifices in proportion to her wealth, and no scheme of "closer union," if it ever came to be desired by the self-governing colonies, could be entertained, unless it made provision for the independent place of India, with a power to support her interest in the Empire proportionate to these sacrifices which she makes.

BISHOP WELLDON AND HIGHER CRITICISM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—"Tschu's" remarks are typical. His school always charitably assumes opponents to be insincere. Have Westcott and Lightfoot "a strong bias" or even "intellectual dishonesty!" "Tschu" does not seem to know what inspiration is. According to him the Book of Job cannot be inspired because we do not know its author. Writings which have been breathed into by the spirit of God are inspired, whether their authors are known or not. So far from the case being as represented by "Tschu," the Church of England has always welcomed the keenest criticism of her position and has always been strengthened thereby. No one, I imagine, would maintain that Hooker or Butler failed to answer the critics of their day. If "Tschu" would read the "Analogy" for instance, he would probably entertain a more favourable view of episcopal intelligence. In fact, the position so frequently advanced by "Tschu" and his party—that the orthodox side is ignorant and absurd and only defended by interested priests—has no foundation in fact and merely shows an extremely imperfect acquaintance with the history of apologetics.—Yours, etc.,

W. A. HIRST.

Poona, 19th December.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—My short answer to "R" is that were the Bible on the same footing and level as ordinary secular literature, I should be disposed to agree with him. But then there never would have been the "Higher Criticism." No one would have thought it worth while. A few curious scholars might here and there have written monographs on this or that book, to prove or disprove its authenticity, date, etc. But these would not have attracted more general interest than the like attempts expended on any great secular work. Compare the Shakespearian controversy, with the Higher Criticism, and I think any fair-minded man will admit that my meaning is plain. I anticipated the obvious sneer, that I ought not to criticize Dr. Welldon's articles without having read them. It would have been just as easy to omit my confession. But I prefer to be candid. In my view the only object of controversy is the attainment of Truth, and I would not therefore bate a jot of it, even where it need not have been given. For when a responsible leader writer recommends enthusiastically a couple of articles, and gives amply enough his reasons for doing so, a reader may be allowed to assume that the grounds of the recommendation are justly stated. If they are sufficient to indicate the principal points of view, and if it is only those points of view which are criticized, I do not see that there is any necessity to go further into details. And I gather from what "R" says, that your leader did fairly represent the quality and gist of the Bishop's articles. "R's" scholarship, held menacingly over me, in a Virgilian tag or two does not terrify me. Yours etc.,

TSCHU.

EMPIRE MOVEMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In the minds of some persons the "Empire Movement" is solely connected with the celebration of "Empire Day" on May 24th.

It is true that the movement advocates the observation of an annual "Empire Day" on some date not far removed from May 24th, but such a celebration is a secondary matter compared with the main object of the movement, which is the systematic training of children in all the qualities and virtues which tend towards good citizenship.

This is a work of first class national and imperial importance, which should not be confined to any particular day, but which should form part of the daily curriculum of every school.

The spirit of the movement is expressed in its watchwords, "Responsibility, Duty, Sympathy, Self-sacrifice," and I need hardly add that it is entirely unconnected with any party or creed, that it is unaggressive in character, and that it appeals for support to every British subject whatever be his race or colour.

In order to facilitate such teaching an "Empire Catechism" has been published which it is hoped that every British child will learn by heart in the home and in the school.

Already some five millions of British children throughout the Empire have come under the influence of the movement.

This "Catechism" and other publications, including songs which should also be learnt by heart, can be obtained at the price of 6d. per dozen or 3s. per hundred from the Secretary of the Movement at 83, Lancaster Gate, London, W.

In order to avoid an unnecessary addition to established curricula, the Catechism in many schools is taught as part of the geography or history lesson.

May I hope that your readers will use their influence to obtain the introduction of this "Empire Day" Catechism into any schools in which they may possess influence, and may I also remind them that as material aids towards the teaching of good citizenship, the "Empire Movement" advocates that every school should possess a flagstaff and full-sized Union Jack, a large wall map of the Empire (Navy League or Howard Vincent Maps), and a portrait of the King.—I am, &c.,

MEATH.

83, Lancaster Gate, London, W., Dec. 4

OUR readers are reminded that an excellent opportunity offers just now of securing some remarkable bargains in linens. For wear Irish linens remain unrivalled, and at Messrs. Bennett's rooms at Hummum Street some splendid lots are being sold daily by auction at absolutely unreserved prices. Mr. Murphy has brought out a specially good assortment and ladies are reminded that the opportunity is a rare one. Monday may be the last day of the sale. The sale to-day opens at 11 o'clock.

HOME MOTOR NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, DECEMBER 6.

THE CROWDS AT OLYMPIA.

Judging from the published statistics of attendance at Olympia, there can be no dissatisfaction as regards the popularity of the show. This year 225,681 persons passed through the ticket barriers against 192,495 last year. A large majority of the visitors, I am informed, were particularly anxious to learn the details, price being a leading one, of the smaller, lower-powered cars; this should lead to a general reconsideration of the whole question of cheapening, on which I shall report from time to time when some really definite conclusions are reached in this direction.

TO SAVE YOUR HOOD.

The excellence of the Cape-cart hood, its adaptability, and I all round ease of manipulation has led to a wide popularity. But one drawback that is found in connection with it is its liability to be chafed into holes by the hood sticks when folded due to the material being entrapped between them. To prevent this Messrs. Lowe, Bevan and Co., Clarence Works, Birmingham, have introduced "hood stick spacers," a small but useful accessory which will double the life of the hood by effectually preventing the chafing referred to.

THE ROLLS-ROYCE IN INDIA.

A six-cylinder 40-50 h. p. Rolls-Royce car has been distinguishing itself in India. Mr. F. J. Norbury is the owner of this car, and has christened it the "Pearl of the East"—a poetic variation on the name of the same firm's famous "Silver Ghost" which made several remarkable records and is still holder of the "non-stop record" and winner of the gold medal in the Scottish Trials this year. The "Pearl of the East" has entered for the reliability trials of the Motor Union of India, and was recently driven over the course of some 600 miles in two days. This seems to have created a sensation in Indian motoring circles. The first day's run was 275 miles and the second day 325 miles. The car was driven by Mr. S. B. Macaulay. Norburys, Ltd., 19, Cooper Street, Manchester, have the agency for the Rolls-Royce cars for China, Japan, Straits Settlements, etc.

Mr. J. B. King, European representative of the Motor Union of Western India, informs me that the reliability trials which were to have taken place at the end of December under the auspices of that organisation have been postponed to Feb. 2nd, 1908. It is stated that the postponement is due to a petrol shortage.

TWO USEFUL BOOKS.

A most useful book for car owners has just been republished by the "Autocar" (20, Tudor Street, E.C.). It is entitled "Useful Hints and Tips" and consists of a reprint of the articles appearing under that head in the "Autocar" during the last five years. The first and second editions met with so great an appreciation that the third edition is assured a welcome from motorists. From the new edition many old paragraphs have been removed and replaced by newer and later ones. In all the third edition contains nearly 600 hints and tips. A great feature of the book is the careful indexing. Each paragraph is numbered and has a separate title, besides being classified under a separate heading. For instance, all the accumulator tips are grouped together. Carburetters are treated in the same way, and so is every division of the book. This, and the very complete index, make it a matter of a moment to turn up any subject. The price is half a crown.

Another little book which will prove useful to motorists at home is the "British Motor Tourist's A.B.C.," being a ready guide to the towns and villages of Great Britian and Ireland, arranged alphabetically, showing the principal hotels, garages, etc., with fifty new maps. The principal contents are "Hints on Motor Touring" by Charles Jarrott, "Hints to Motor Tourists" by S. F. Edge, Notes on "Continental Touring" by C. N. Williamson, practical hints on accessories, on motor car lighting, the oil problem, motor houses, motor clothing for men and women, particulars of the changes made by the Motor Car Act 1903, with a summary of the Act, Statutory Rules and Orders, 1903, index marks of counties, etc., railway and steamer freights, customs regulations, taxes on motor cars, caution boards, and lists of Automobile Clubs, societies connected with motoring, rules for lighting up, etc., etc. The book is published by the New Alphabetic Press, Ltd., 30, Fetter Lane, E. C., and costs 5s. in leather and 1s. in cloth.

THE DUST FIEND.

At Home the dust nuisance is bad enough, but in the East during the dry season it becomes intensified beyond anything ever experienced by the stay-at-home motorist. Oil, tar, and other things have been experimentally applied to road surface without very materially altering matters, especially since the expense of treating long stretches of road is such that urban councils hesitate to go further than merely tentative experiments, whilst rural councils, as might be expected, scout the suggestion as preposterous. Therefore it is "up against" car manufacturers to devise something that shall obviate the rolling cloud that follows the car. The Dust Committee of the Royal Automobile Club has not yet completed its report on the experimental cars and devices entered for the "Dust Trials," but it is in a position to state that two of the entrants showed considerable merit for their devices. These devices it is not possible to describe in their details just at present, but they consist of an undershield, made and arranged to create a draught of air to neutralise the ascending air currents at the back of the car, and thereby reduce the height and volume of the dust raised by the wheels. A sanguine inventor showed me a "down-suck" or "in-suck" contrivance the other day, which he believes will keep the dust down altogether, or, at least, to such an extent that the dust-fiend will be kept down to his proper level. The thing worked well enough in model, and if it can be made practical under all conditions, should go a good way to solving the problem.

THE SHEPHERD'S BUSH EXHIBITION.

Preparations for the France-British Exhibition at Shepherd's Bush, to be held next May, are rapidly going ahead and promises of support are being received from many of the leaders of industry both in this country and in France. The site, selected at Shep herd's Bush covers 140 acres, and the various methods of transport available will be capable of conveying 75,000 persons to the spot every hour.

THE MOTOR CAR IN WAR.

The motor car has long been regarded as possessing important potentialities in warfare, and its use has been demonstrated in the mimic conflicts of the manœuvres. Now it is about to actually take its place on the stricken field. The Mexican Government is reported to be establishing a special Military motor service to take the field against the marauding Yaquis who, after a raid, retire to their desert strongholds. A number of special cars fitted to carry a Gatling gun, two gunners, forty gallons of water and a chauffeur have been acquired, and with these the desert of Sanors, famous for its bandits and murders of mining prospectors, is to be thoroughly scoured. The upshot of this experiment is awaited with interest, not only by military experts, but by explorers and commercial firms who see in it a useful lesson to be learned as to the value of the motor car under exceptional circumstances of hard wear and tear in wild countries and away from all resources.

EUROPEAN BODY FOUND IN THE SEA.

Mr. O'Kieffe, Inspector in charge of the Water Police, in his report to the Commissioner yesterday morning stated that at 4 p.m on Thursday the dead body of a European aged about 50 years, grey beard and moustache, about 5 feet in height and dressed in white coat and trousers was seen floating in the sea off the Prongs Light-house. The body has been removed to the morgue. There was a Roman Catholic rosary found on the neck of the deceased. There are no marks of violence on the body. Information was circulated, but no one has come forward to claim or identify the body. The Coroner held an inquest in the afternoon and an open verdict was recorded.

MAJOR-GEN. J. GODDARD, late Royal Eng. (Madras), died at Haslemere, Surrey, on Dec. 1. at the age of seventy-eight. He entered the Army in 1847, reached the rank of substantive colonel in 1871, and retired in 1878.

GIRGAUM GIRLS' SCHOOL.

Distribution of Prizes.

THE annual distribution of prizes to the pupils of the Zenana Bible and Medical Mission Girls' High School, Girgaum, was held yesterday afternoon in the Y. M. C. A. Hall at Apollo Bunder, Sir Walter Hughes presiding, and H. E. Lady Clarke presenting the prizes to the successful pupils. The Hall was most tastefully decorated and the attendance large.

The proceedings opened, quite in keeping with the season, with the singing by the pupils of Old Father Christmas and Christmas Carol, which were highly appreciated. Then the annual report of the institution was read by the Rev. Canon Heywood on behalf of Miss Frances D. Wilson, the Lady Superintendent. The report showed, among other things, that out of 4 students sent up for Matriculation examination last year, all passed it, one Miss Doris Zenahan coming out the first girl in the Presidency. Three of the students are now studying at Wilson College. Five pupils during the year also passed the Government VIII. Standard Examination. The kindergarten and secondary training classes to prepare pupils for the Government Certificates have continued as usual. The result of the examinations have not yet been published. The needlework was inspected by Mrs. Proctor Watson, Mrs. Heywood and Mrs. Hindley. Their verdict was that the sewing was exceedingly well done and that both the plain and the fancy work reflected great credit on both teachers and pupils. One of the examiners said she never saw such good needlework anywhere as in the Girgaum Girls' High School. All thought the VIII. Standard was specially to be commended. Some improvements to add to the accommodation of the school have been made and they hope, ere another year has passed, to begin to build additional premises. This has been badly needed for years, as it has always been difficult to carry on work in a bungalow which was not originally built for school purposes, and can therefore never be completely adapted to them. If any one feels a desire to come forward with an offer to build them an entirely new school, the school authorities shall only be too glad to accept that offer. What is more needed at present or more worthy of encouragement than the education and training of the girls and boys, and who can prepare a more valuable monument to his memory and influence in the future than he, who thus adds in the moulding of the next generation of men and women, helping their steps towards that greatness which they hope some may attain. As in former years they have to thank many kind friends for the interest and sympathy they have shown in the work and for substantial help towards prizes and other needs. Their Secretary, Canon Heywood, by his unvarying kindness and helpful counsel did much to lighten heavy burdens and anxieties which from time to time come to hedge their way.

The Chairman then briefly addressed the meeting. Judging from the way in which the programme of music was rendered before them, he thought the pupils received an excellent training. Miss Wilson's report itself was a very satisfactory document, and he congratulated her and her staff on the good results produced during the year. He hoped that some public-spirited citizen would come forward with an offer to build a new school, and he had no doubt that when such an offer was made it would be readily accepted by the promoters of the institution.

Her Excellency then gave away the prizes, and her condescension to warmly shake hands with every prize winner was a most pleasant feature in the function.

The proceedings were brought to a close with the usual vote of thanks.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, DECEMBER 20.

The shallow area of low pressure which appeared over Bombay and Deccan, Hyderabad had caused moderate to heavy cloud in the south-east of Deccan and a few light falls of rain.

In Burma the skies are clear or lightly clouded; humidity normal or in defect and the temperature nearly normal.

In the north-east of India and Orissa light cloud has appeared at a few stations; the quantity of moisture in the air is nearly equal to the average and the temperature is approximately normal.

In the United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces the skies are clear, humidity in defect except in parts of the United Provinces where it is normal and the temperature nearly normal.

In the north-west of India no cloud is reported, the air contains less than the average quantity of moisture at most stations and the temperature is normal

In the Peninsula, Bijipur, Sulbarga, Chitaldroog, Coimbators and Trivandrum report light falls of rain. The skies have cleared in the north-west and are lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. The air is generally damper than usual and the temperature high in the Deccan and normal in the rest of the division.

Forecast:—A few falls of rain are likely in East Deccan and in the south of India.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 20TH DECEMBER.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 20th December, 1907, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

Punjab.—The information from this district is very scanty to-day.

United Provinces.—Skies are clear and the amount of moisture in the air is about normal at Cawnpore and Allahabad and slightly in defect in other places. Calms and north-westerly breezes prevail generally. Temperature during the night time was 3° to 7° cooler than usual throughout the district.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear and humidity is in excess of normal at Jacobabad and generally in defect in Rajputana and at Karachi. Calms and north-easterly winds prevail generally. Temperature during the day time was about normal or 1° warmer in Sind while during night it was 2° to 3° cooler in Rajputana. Night temperature was 1° to 5° cooler than usual both in Sind and Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are altogether free from cloud and the air is damper than usual at Bhuj and Bhavnagar Para and more or less dry in other places. Wind direction was calm at Bhavnagar Para while northerly winds were blowing at Surat and generally north-easterly in other places. The variations of the day temperature were generally small while those of the night temperature show a defect of from 3° to 9° in most places.

Central Provinces.—The sky is moderately clouded at Akola but is altogether free from cloud in other places. The quantity of moisture in the air was in excess of normal at Raipur and generally in defect in other places Wind was blowing from a northerly direction at Jubbulpore, from north-westerly direction at Raipur and from north-easterly direction in most other places. Maximum temperature was 4° hotter than usual at Khandwa and the minimum temperature 4° to 9° cooler than usual at Raipur and Jubbulpore and 8° hotter at Akola.

Konkan.—Skies are clear or lightly or moderately clouded and the air has become moderately drier at Bombay and moderately or considerably damper elsewhere. Wind direction was northerly at Karwar, south-easterly at Mormugao and north-easterly at Bombay. Ratnagiri, recorded calm. During night temperature was 5° to 8° warmer than usual at Ratnagiri, Mormugao and Karwar while elsewhere both the day and night temperatures were approximately normal.

Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rain amounting to 0·40" has fallen locally at Bijapur. The sky is overcast at Hyderabad but is clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Wind was north-westerly at Ahmednagar and easterly or south-easterly at Sholapur, Bijapur and Aurangabad. Calm wear recorded at Malegaon, Poona, Belgaum and Hyderabad. Yesterday's maximum was 1° cooler at Belgaum and the minimum 3° at Poona but with these exceptions both the temperatures were generally in excess of normal. The air is considerably drier than usual at Malegaon and Ahmednagar and moderately or considerably drier elsewhere.

General Remarks.—An area of abnormally low pressure lies at and about Bombay, Poona, Bijapur, Sholapar and Hyderabad where weather is in a slightly unsettled condition and likely to become more or less cloudy.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

A RESOLUTION of the Government of India is published containing the text of a Royal Warrant announcing the institution of a new Medal for saving or endeavouring to save life from perils in mines or quarries.

THE LATEST FROM HOME.

[SPECIALLY PREPARED BUDGET.]

LONDON, DECEMBER 6.

WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

HOME.

Court.—The Queen's birthday was celebrated on Monday. Her Majesty has given £666 13s. 4d. to the London Hospital, of which she is President.—Princess Louise presided last week over the annual meeting of the National Trust for Places of Historic Interest or Natural Beauty.—The King has appointed Miss Florence Nightingale to the Order of Merit.—Princess Christian on Tuesday opened new operating theatres at the Royal Free Hospital, Gray's-inn-road.—The King and Queen of Spain left for home on Tuesday night.—According to the Manchester "Daily Dispatch," the German Emperor has made an interesting statement regarding German policy and the relations of Germany with this country.

Ecclesiastical.—The 50th anniversary of Livingstone's appeal at Oxford was celebrated at Cambridge on Wednesday.—The Royal Commission on the Church in Wales on Wednesday took evidence as to the Non-conformist churches and schools in Carmarthenshire.

Election.—In West Hull last week Mr. Guy Wilson (L.) was elected by 5,623 votes, against 5,382 for Sir G. T. Bartley (U.) and 4,512 for Mr. J. Holmes (Labour).

Ireland.—In a number of cattle-driving cases tried in Dublin the juries have disagreed. In some parts the clergy are denouncing the practice.

Labour.—The Miners' Federation has resolved to demand an increase of wages so as to raise the basis to 30 per cent. above the standards of 1879 and 1888.—The Law Officers of the Crown report that the Oldham spinneers' damand contravenes the agreement of 1893.

Law.—The House of Lords has reversed a decision, of the Court of Appeal regarding compensation for subsidence caused by the appellants' mining operations.—Mr. C.T. Moss has obtained a decree "nisi" for divorce. Major F. W. Robinson, D. S. O., the correspondent, being condemned to pay £300 damages.—In the Druce case last week Mrs. Hamilton was cross-examined as to discrepancies between her statements now and in previous proceedings. Mr. Caldwell was further examined on Monday regarding the death at Londonderry of a child described on her tombstone as the child of Robert and Matilda Caldwell. He suggested that the child might have been that of his brother. Mr. R. C. Naylor said that in 1860-62 he photographed Mr. T. C. Druce who sometimes wore a false beard and whiskers. He also saw Mr. Druce nearly a year after his alleged burial. Another witness, who also swore to having seen Mr. T. C. Druce between 1865 and 1868 said there was general knowledge that there had been a false funeral.

Naval and Military.—Speaking at Manchester on Saturday, Mr. Haldane said that the dearth of officers was the most serious difficulty connected with the Territorial Army Scheme.—Sir C. Dilke, speaking in London, said he had confidence in General Mackinnon, but not in the Army Council in relation to the Volunteers.—General Sir John French presided on Wednesday at a lecture by Sir H. S. Rawlinson on "Night Operations."—The successful trials of two new cruisers are reported.

Political.—The Home Secretary last week received a temperance deputation urging the appointment of a departmental committee on the treatment of inebriety; also a deputation from the Farmaids Political Defence League.—The President of the Board of Trade received a labour deputation on the manning of British ships, and said he would recommend the Advisory Committee to consider the question.—A letter from the Prime Minister was read at a meeting of the National Reform Union last week.—Mr. Chamberlain in a letter to the West Birmingham Liberal Unionist Association expresses a hope that before long he may take his place again in the front rank of the fight for Unionism and the policy for which it now stands.—Women suffragists continue to disturb political meetings, and their own meetings are now being disturbed.—Mr. Rider Haggard has written to The "Times" opposing the idea of an agricultural party.

Sporting.—Oxford University beat Blackheath and Cambridge University beat Old Merchant Taylors at Rugby football on Saturday.—Mr. E. H. Miles beat Peter Latham, professional tennis champion, who conceded the odds of 15.

The "All-Red" Route was the subject of an address by Mr. Sifton, ex-Minister of the Interior of Canada, at a dinner of the Liberal Colonial Club on Tuesday.

The Lord Chancellor was married on Tuesday to Miss Violet Hicks Beach in the crypt chapel beneath Westminster Hall.

South Africa.—The Governor of Natal, in a proclamation on Saturday, called attention to the murders and outrages in Zululand, and directed the strengthening of the forces there. The authorities do not expect a general rising, but are preparing to meet all contingencies. The Militia regiments are being recruited to full strength. Dinuzulu, who is believed to have 500 followers at Usutu, will be arrested.—Dinuzulu has telegraphed to the Natal Government expressing surprise at these preparations, and asking why, if he is thought in the wrong, he is not tried and punished if he be found guilty.—The Supreme Court of Cape Colony has decided that the Government may not retrench Civil servants.—Addressing a Scottish audience at Bloemfontein, the new Premier of Orange River Colony, Mr. Fisher, said that the Government would try to draw the different elements into a harmonious whole. The Imperial Government had bound the Colony to the Empire by the silken cord of trust.

THE EMPIRE

Canada.—The Parliamentary Session has been opened.—The Press generally holds that the treaty with France, just published, will largely increase trade between the two countries.—Our Special Correspondent sends a long despatch on the racial question both in British Columbia and California.—Sir W. Laurier says he has no doubt that a friendly agreement will be reached with Japan on the immigration question.

THE UNITED STATES.

Congress.—The first Session of the 60th Congress began on Monday. The President's Message, read on Tuesday, attributed the financial crisis mainly to foolish hoarding. The President urged the necessity of punishing successful dishonesty and of establishing Federal control of inter-state commerce. He advocated currency reforms to obtain greater elasticity. To uproot the protective system would cause wide-spread disaster, but the tariff should be periodically revised. He recommended a Federal income-tax and inheritance-tax.

FOREIGN.

Austria.—The Poles and other Slaves in the Austrian Chamber have been vehemently protesting against Prince Bulow's Expropriation Bill.

Congo State.—The treaty for the annexation of the Congo State to Belgium has been presented to Parliament and referred to the Commission.

France.—In the Chamber last week the Minister of Marine accepted a motion demanding a complete reform of the navy. On Monday there was a debate on the proposed abolition of the existing periods of service for reservists and territorialists. The Chamber agreed to a reduction, which is severely criticized even in a portion of the Republican Press.—A note in the "North-German Gazette" reflecting on French policy on the Algero-Moroccan frontier has excited some indignation.—The war balloon Patrie escaped on Saturday evening and disappeared. On Sunday it touched ground in North Ireland, and various parts of the machinery were broken off.

Germany.—In the Reichstag last week the Clerical leader referred to the Court scandals, and said that the Imperial Chancellor should have taken action earlier. Prince Bulow defended his course. The Minister for War announced measures for dealing with officers implicated in the scandals. After Herr Bebel had attacked the policy of the Government Prince Bulow spoke on the foreign politics dwelling with satisfaction on the Emperor's reception in England and affirming that the estrangement of the two nations had been a huge misunderstanding. In a third speech Prince Bulow expounded his "bloc" policy. Dissensions in the "bloc" however led to a crisis on Wednesday.

Morocco.—More fighting occurred on the Algero-Moroccan frontier on Sunday and Monday, but French reinforcements have changed the situation very much to the advantage of France.—Correspondents dwell on the courage and fanaticism of the Beni Snassen.—The negotiations for Sir H. Maclean's release appear to be within sight of success.

Portugal.—An English engineer sent as a Portuguese commissioner confirms the discovery of petroleum springs in Angola.

Russia.—In the Duma last week M. Stolypin read a Ministerial statement intimating that the autocracy was a supreme power to which the Tsar would have resort whenever the safety of Russia demanded it. He enumerated measures which the Government would bring forward. M. Roditcheff, by a reference to "the Stolypin necktie"—the noose—provoked the Right to frenzied rage. M. Roditcheff was suspended for 15 sittings.—According to the Novoe Vremya, the Tsar annotated the Duma's address with the words:—"I am willing to believe in the sentiments expressed. I await productive work."—The appointment of Major-General Seyn, who was chief of the Chancellery under General Bobrikoff, to be Assistant Governor-General of Finland is received with grave misgivings.

Obituary.—Dr. Carl Bovallius; Captain C. F. W Johnson, R. N.; the Marquis de Montebello; Canon F. C. Alderson; Mr. E. W. Brinsmead; the Rev. J. H. Ware; Dr. R. Wilkinson; Mr. L. D. Campbell, C.M.G Mario Raggi, sculptor.—"Times."

DR. HAFFKINE AND DR. THOMPSON ON THE PLAGUE.

AT a meeting of the Epidemiological Section of the Royal Society of Medicine on Dec. 2, papers were read by Dr. W. M. Haffkine, C.I.E, on "The Present Methods of Combating the Plague," and Dr. J. Ashburton Thompson, Chief Medical Officer to the New South Wales Government, on "Protection of India from Invasion by Plague." Dr. A. Newsholme, president of the section, occupied the chair.

Dr. Haffkine said on many occasions it had been observed that plague first started in a town by attacking persons who had not been away and among whom no history of contact with people from an infected place could be discovered. And "vice versa," in every country invaded by the disease, there were districts, towns, or villages in which though, the people were in direct communication with infected places, and cases of plague were constantly imported into them, the disease got no footing and the locality remained exempt from invasion. The following propositions were now more or less generally recognised—namely that (1) plague was what had been termed, in a general sense, a disease of locality; (2) that it was contracted principally at night; and (3) that the part which man played as direct agent in its propagation was a more or less subordinate one. This being so, the measures taken with regard to man, even when carried to perfection, could influence the propagation of plague only to the same proportionately limited extent. Dealing with inanimate objects, the list of measures within an area infected comprised, in this case, destruction or disinfection of houses, furniture, clothing, bedding, carriages, goods, warehouses, grain and other stores, garbage, drains, and streets. Outside the infected area the measures consisted in the refusal to admit carts, trains, and ships with goods from infected places, or in the refusal to admit only certain goods, or in mere inspection of trains, carts; and ships, and some procedure by which these, and the goods they conveyed, as well as the belongings of travellers, were sought to be rendered harmless. All these measures were intended for the avoidance or destruction of plague germs which might possibly exist in the objects concerned. Plague bacilli had, however, been very carefully looked for, but had not so far been discovered in the earth, on the walls or floors of houses, or on any inanimate object, unless they were quite obviously and recently soiled by the products of a plague patient. From the first it was seen that under ordinary circumstances the microbe of plague was killed by disinfectants, and, therefore, if inanimate objects were important carriers of plague, disinfection should generally be an effective check to its spread, and on this presumption the above measures were devised. According to numerous observations, however, made by health authorities, a house, its furniture, all the belongings of the inmates, and the inmates themselves might be washed and disinfected repeatedly, and yet cases of plague might occur subsequent to each disinfection if people were allowed to stay in that house. Though general statements to this effect had been made by earnest observers, he was not aware of a precise and convincing demonstration by experiment of a case in which disinfection arrested the development of an epidemic of plague. The enormous bulk of merchandise conveyed nowadays by rail and ship admitted of no process which would answer to elementary requirements of disinfection, and the opposition and hostility of vast numbers of people, whose interests were hurt by these measures, could only be estimated when the task was actually undertaken. There was, therefore, little wonder if disinfection failed, as had been seen on so many occasions, to interfere with the progress of the plague. Coming to the measures relating to the lower animals, these had for their object, and, he believed, rightly so, that rat and the flea; but spontaneous epidemics of plague broke out also among squirrels, tarbagans, guinea-pigs, monkeys, mice, kangaroos in Australia, and some other animals, which contributed to keeping the epidemic alive. Measures for the destruction of rats were now carried out wherever plague made its appearance. But nowhere, possibly, had the effect of these measures been more carefully gone into than in Sydney, under the direction of Dr. Ashburton Thompson. The campaign against rats was the most rational and the best founded of all the measures suggested for stamping out the plague. A carefully organised campaign against rats in Sydney produced, however, no sensible effect on their number; and the opinion to which the medical officer of New South Wales came was that extermination of rats in any large area by poisoning and trapping was practically impossible. India had now had, in the plague bacillus, eleven years' experience of a most devastating virus for these animals, and as yet there was no sign that this involuntary experiment had rid the country of their presence. In Tokio alone 4,800,000 of these animals had been killed, but the slaughter seemed only to have prepared more favourable conditions for the multiplication of the survivors. Though, therefore, the measures against rats were a most important item in an anti-plague-campaign, the question whether any noticeable impression could be made on the epidemic by these measures within the length of a generation, or even in a longer period, was a matter of great uncertainty. Thus often ended in disappointment what might be termed the first stage of the struggle against that disease—namely, the efforts of stamping or keeping it out. When plague first occurred in a given quarter of a city, however, it remained confined to that quarter for a certain time. There was thus no necessity for going far afield. In the Himalayas and the plains of India the villagers, whenever possible, went out a mile or two from their houses and lived under trees or in open fields. In towns the people in fair weather went into such open spaces and public squares as were available; but the deprivation of ordinary comforts of a settled home was felt so keenly that only families in whose midst cases of plague had already occurred availed themselves of those facilities. The others remained at their homes and furnished material for the upkeep of the epidemic. The plan of abandoning the affected locality for shorter or longer periods might perhaps be termed a second stage in a campaign against the plague. The ultimate method of combating the bubonic plague in the areas in which it becomes endemic however was that of conferring on the population immunity from the disease by means of an artificial treatment. The inoculation now in force in India reduced the liability to attack in the case of a native of India to less than one-third of what it was in a non-inoculated Indian. In the one-third of cases which still occurred the recovery rate was at least double that in the non-inoculated attacked, the ultimate result being a reduction of the plague mortality by some eighty-five per cent. of what it was in non-inoculated Indians. In an inoculated European an attack of plague, if it subsequently occurred, had, as far as was known to him, always ended in recovery. The inoculation was applicable to persons already infected and incubating the plague, and prevented the appearance of symptoms, or else mitigated the attack, a fact which disclosed a basis for the bacterio-therapeutic treatment of disease. In natives of India the degree of immunity conferred by this inoculation, though gradually vanishing, seemed to last during several outbreaks of plague; and in Europeans the effect had not yet been seen to disappear in the space of time since 1897 that this inoculation had been under study. The part of India now exposed more dangerously than all the others is the United Provinces of Agra and Oude. Sir John Hewett, the Lieutenant Governor, had issued a detailed plan approved by the Government of India, of organising a special service to carry on inoculation when plague reappeared. The poor who could not afford to lose their earnings during the day or two of rest desirable after inoculation, were to be given assistance up to a sum of one rupee per person. Government servants were to have inoculation leave for the necessary period and railway companies and other employers of labour were requested to give similar facilities to their employes.

Dr. Ashburton Thompson, in his paper, said the fundamental data acquired in the investigations at Sydney were (1) that the epidemic spread of plague occurred independently of communication of the infection from the sick; consequently, the infection of plague spread by means which were external to man: (2) that the plague-rat was harmless, to man, but was, nevertheless, the essential cause of epidemics; and (3) that the intermediate agent between rat and man (and between rat and rat) was the flea. The infection of man was most usually contingent on his being within buildings together with plague-rats, and the rendering of such buildings rat-proof was absolutely the most important item in plague prevention, and even the only one out of the whole number to which the epithet "preventive" could be justly applied. Attention was concentrated, however on other measures which seemed to be more direct, but which in reality, were merely remedial or merely palliative. The administrator faced by an outbreak of plague was perfectly right in relying on immunization of the people—a possibility laid open to him by the genius of Mr. Haffkine—on evacuation, and on the destruction of rats. These methods were remedial, not preventive, and consequently they were interminable. If a population were immunized this year it must, if it were reinvaded, be again immunized in a twelvemonth, or a little later; evacuation might have to be repeated even during the same season; and to the killing of rats there was literally no end at all. But every building which was rendered inaccessible to rats might be regarded as a fortress impregnable to that enemy for ever. The arrest of present out-breaks was a quite different matter from diminution of the liability of the country to suffer them. The "Gazette Extraordinary" published by the Government of India in August mentioned the desirability of *excluding rats from dwellings*, but only to dismiss this method with the remark that it was impossible to expect much improvement in the construction of buildings in the near future. The all-important distinction which he had mentioned between remedial and preventive measures was not perceived. This pronouncement, then, appeared to be rather less far-seeing than might reasonably have been expected. He did not doubt that, when a broad and comprehensive survey of all the data had been taken, it would be perceived that the exclusion of rats from dwellings was the only measure which could permanently diminish the liability of India to invasion with plague.

MR. ASQUITH AND THE INDIAN PROBLEM.

Mr. Asquith, Chancellor of the Exchequer, on Dec. 5 performed the opening ceremony at a three days' bazaar in the Edinburgh Music Hall to raise £5,000. for a habitation for native Indian students attending Edinburgh University. It is also proposed to give courses of instruction in the Indian language and law for those intending to proceed to India.

Lord Provost Gibson presided, and, in introducing Mr. Asquith, mentioned that the bazaar had the sympathy of the Secretary for India and of Lord Curzon.

Mr. Asquith said that it gave him great pleasure to have the opportunity of making one or two preliminary observations in description and in commendation of the purpose of the bazaar. That purpose was twofold. The University of Edinburgh had at all times attracted within its walls students from outside Scotland—(hear, hear)—and of late years it had been much resorted to by our fellow-subjects natives of India who had found there opportunities unsurpassed of equipping themselves for the Government service and for the pursuit of the learned profession in their own country. He was told that the Indian students who for one purpose or another annually resorted to Edinburgh were now near upon an average of something like 150. It had been felt for some time that it was desirable and even necessary that for those gentlemen a common meeting-place should be provided in the shape of a club—a non-residential club with reading-rooms, and conversation-rooms, and similar conveniences, and it was the first object of the bazaar to provide such a habitation. He need say only one word upon that aspect of the matter. They would all agree Indian students, however keen they might be to participate in the common life of the University, yet had interests and associations which were peculiarly their own. But there was another, perhaps he might even describe it as a larger purpose which came within the contemplation of the promoters of that enterprise. The habitation, when it was fully equipped and started, was not intended entirely or exclusively for Indian students. Accommodations was to be provided in it for instruction for all members of University who desired to avail themselves of it in Indian languages, Indian literature, and Indian law, and Indian history. He need not point out to them that the problem of our relations with India was unique in the history of the world. It was a problem towards the solution of which we had now for the best part of 100 years been contributing much of what was best as a nation in our character and in our intellect. It was a problem which did not become easier, which in some respects became harder, as time advanced and as circumstances changed. That increasing difficulty was due in a large part to the growing complexity of the social and economic conditions of India herself; but it was due also to the fact that what

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

MOROCCO.

The correspondent of the "Times" wrote last Friday from Paris:—With every desire not to exaggerate the serious tidings from Morocco, it is impossible to conceal the fact that it is uppermost in the minds of thinking Frenchmen to-day. It is evidently a case where a stitch in time would have saved nine and possibly nine hundred. The minimum of military action hitherto undertaken has proved to be insufficient. The task—and a very serious task it is—must be practically begun over again. Fresh danger threatens peace on the Algerian frontier, and there is a "dessous des cartes" of which certain utterances made by General Lyautey to the representative of a Parisian newspaper betray the existence. General Lyautey's statement as recorded in my despatch of last night has undoubtedly made a great impression in Parliamentary circles here, revealing as it does the suspension of his own command and authority in favour of a representative of the civil power. It is true that he has been once more called upon to direct military operations, and the troops necessary for the purpose are to be granted to him. This time it is to be hoped that he will be allowed to conduct affairs in the Algerian frontier regions in the manner that suggests itself to his long experience and undoubted capacity, without interference. . . . Up to the present, so far as is known, Germany has made no attempt whatever to restrict the action of France in that part of Morocco. This gives special significance to the views of M. Jaures as expressed in the "Humanite." He practically urges the Government to "gentle out" of Morocco, which, he says, is the only way of proving to the Moroccan that France does not want to conquer and oppress them. It would show Europe that France does not assume in Morocco any special responsibility since the form of Franco-Spanish police foreseen by the Act of Algeciras is not possible He thus concludes his amazing suggestion:—"Our retirement will not be an act of weakness, but an act of courageous probity, an act of moral heroism at which short-sighted souls may sneer, but it will be for Republican France a title of honour with other nations."

GERMAN PEEVISHNESS.

Berlin, Dec 2 ("Times").—The fighting in the region of the Algerian frontier, and notably the French operations against the tribes of the Beni Snassen, have been criticised by the "Colonne Gazette" in a manner which, in view of the tone of Prince Bulow's references to the Moroccan Question in the Reichstag on Friday, has excited surprise in this country as well as in Paris. A summary of the Imperial Chancellor's speech and of the article in the Rhenish journal appeared side by side in the "North-German Gazette" yesterday. The tenor of the remarks is that the conflicts on the Algerian frontier were foreseen, if not wantonly provoked by the French. According to this account, the frontier situation indicates that serious and important developments are imminent. The turn which events have taken is described as being by no means sudden, but rather as being the "inevitable consequence of a policy which aimed at establishing a so-called police control in that region by the occupation of Ujda and by the repeated invasions by French troops, ostensibly for the purpose of reconnaissance, of the territory of the neighbouring Moroccan tribes."

Paris, Dec. 2 ("Times").—As was to be expected, by rubbing the backs of the French the wrong way the "North-German Gazette" has thrown back the prospect of an improvement in Franco-German relations for a long time to come. The temperate language of the French Press in commenting upon the German Emperor's visit to England has been ill-repaid by the Chancellor's body organ in its uncalled-for and unjustifiable strictures on French action in Morocco An indignant leading article in this evening's "Temps" says:—

"We see with regret that Germany remains faithful to her old methods, that she persists in blowing hot in cold, that she cannot for two days running keep an attitude of reserve and moderation. As may well be thought, it is the note published by the "North-German Gazette" that inspires us with these reflections. This disagreeable and incorrect note provoked in the whole French Press this morning—of all shades of opinion—justly severe comments, in which we can but concur. The incorrectness of this note is manifest. Its insertion in the "North-German Gazette" gives it the value of an official document. It is the Chancellery that speaks. Now what does it speak? Of a question that does not concern it, which is exclusively the business of the Sultan of Morocco and the French Government, of a question of police on the Algiers-Morocco frontier. On Saturday we wrote that it would be observed that Prince Bulow had not uttered a word concerning events in the region of Ujda and that this silence was consistent with the Franco-German treaties of 1905 and with the Act of Algeciras. At the same time as we published those remarks the German Chancellery, by drawing up the note for the "North German Gazette," ceased to deserve the praise which we gave it for its respect of its engagements, while it interfered indiscreetly in an affair with which it had promised not to meddle.

"The agreement of September 28, 1905, signed by M Rouvier and Prince Radolin, stipulates that in the frontier region all measures of police will remain the exclusive affair of France and Moroco. The note added to this a moment says that as to the frontier region, by a special reservation inserted in the draft programme, it is understood that the questions of police continue to be settled directly and exclusively between France and the Sultan and remain outside the programme of the Conference. . . . The Act of Algeciras and the minutes of the Conference confirm these stipulations. The "North-German Gazette" deliberately ignores them and for what purpose? To impugn the good faith of France and to insinuate that the French Government knew very well that the Beni Snasson would shortly provide them with an opportunity for action. The whole Yellow-book constitutes a protest against this accusation, and if there exists a reproach which should be made to the Clemenceau Ministry it is rather that of having too long delayed the measures which the Governor-General of Algeria deemed indispensable. . . . "

RUSSIA.

At Friday's sitting of the Duma in St. Petersburg M Stolypin read a Ministerial statement, in which he intimated that the autocracy subsisted as a supreme power to which the Tsar would have resort whenever the safety of Russia demanded it. He enumerated a long list of measures which the Government purpose to bring forward A long debate followed, in the course of which M Miakinkoff sharply criticised some of M. Stolypin's declarations. The debate was ultimately adjourned.

According to the "Novoe Vremya," the Tsar annotated the Duma's address with the words:—"I am willing to believe in the sentiments expressed. I await productive work." The "Times" St. Petersburg correspondent says that M. Stolypin's panegyric on the autocracy aroused much discontent among the Constitutionalists. The majority of the Octobrists see in it a further warning to shun the Left. But the Right, so far from being stimulated towards reaction, continues to move in the opposite direction. The party appears to be on the eve of dissolution.

There was a violent scene at Saturday's sitting of the Duma. In the course of the debate on the Ministerial declaration, M Roditcheff observed that the Government found only one method of combating revolutionary excesses, and saw a palladium in what M. Purishkevitch called the Muravieff collar, "and what our descendants will perhaps style the Stolypin necktie." Immediately the members of the Right broke out into frenzied denunciations of rage, and tried to storm the rostrum. The President left the chair, and the sitting was suspended. M. Roditcheff went to M. Stolypin's room, and explained that his words were not intended to have any personal meaning. The Premier accepted his apology but when the sitting was resumed the President asked the House to inflict the maximum penalty of suspension for fifteen sittings on M. Roditcheff and only ninety-six members of the Left voted against the proposal. The debate was afterwards adjourned. The incident is unanimously deplored by the Press

Major-General Seyn who was chief of the Chancellery under General Bobrikoff has been appointed Assistant Governor-General of Finland. The news has been received in Helsingfors with grave misgivings by all parties.

UNITED STATES AND RUSSIA.

MR. TAFT'S VISIT.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 3—Mr. Taft, the United States Secret ry for War, arrived here to-day In an article on his visit the semi-official "Rossiya," after welcoming his arrival, observes that it would be a mistake to connect his visit with any scheme tending to influence Russian foreign policy. The journal emphatically contradicts the rumours which have been circulated regarding the lease of docks at Vladivostock to the United States, or of bays on the Russian coast of the Pacific and similar reports.

The "Times" correspondent adds:—Mr. Taft's arrival in the subject of leading articles in the majority of the newspapers. While expressing incredulity at the absence of political significance in the visit the Press generally emphasises the necessity of avoiding further entanglements in the Far East points out that Russia is interested solely in maintaining the "status quo" All cordially welcome the distinguished visitor, remarking that it is the first time an American Cabinet Minister has come to Russia. The Rossiya in a eulogistic leader, remarks that Mr. Taft's journey is non-political, and ridicules the rumours of an exchange of naval stations or else Russian offer to lend officers for service in the Philippines. Such rumours have been sown broadcast by the Russian Press, and hundreds of retired officers have been besieging the American Embassy. Mr Taft is being entertained by the American colony to-night and will have an audience at Tsarskoe Selo to-morrow.

Dec. 4.—Mr. Taft, speaking at last night's banquet, dwelt upon the approximation of Russian and American interests through the development of Siberia and Alaska. He had received the Emperor's gracious permission to convey the profound regard of Americans for Russia welfare. He had no other mission. The newspaper rumour that his visit was connected with impending war in the Far East was absolutely unfounded. As far as he could judge there was not the slightest probability of, nor motive for, a war between the United States and any Power.

GREAT DISASTER IN VIRGINIA.

Coal-dust Explosion.

New York, December 6.

An appalling explosion, which shot men out of the shaft as from the mouths of cannon, and which shook the entire country within a radius of eight miles like an earthquake, occurred this morning in two mines belonging to the Consolidated Coal Company at Monongah, West Virginia.

Five hundred miners are entombed, and their bodies are probably already reduced to ashes. The catastrophe is described as one of the worst in the history of a mining town in this country. Many of the huge props of the shaft, such was the force of the explosion, were hurled high in the air clear across the west fork of the Monongah la River.

Rescue parties have for hours been working heroically but owing to the dense fumes it is impossible for them to penetrate far into the interior of the mines All public traffic has been suspended in Monongah in order that doctors and hospital appliances may be hurried to the spot. The explosion was caused by dust combustion.

FIRE IN THE PITS.

LATER.

At three o'clock this afternoon the officials of the mines held a roll call. It showed that 400 men are still missing, not counting those whose bodies have been recovered.

Hundreds of sturdy miners are waiting outside the pits ready and eager to enter as soon as the electric fans, which have been set to work, have sufficiently cleared away the noxious and deadly gases.

Those who ventured a few yards inside the mines stumbled over eight bodies. They were obliged immediately to return, asphixiation threatening them.

Fire is ranging in both pits and the passages are believed to be blocked by fallen rocks. Only by a miracle will it be possible to rescue the hundred entombed.

The scenes on side are indescribably tragic. From every quarter the wives and children of the doomed men have gathered about the scene of the disaster, wringing their hands and shedding bitter tears in importance, and despair.

It is still impossible to obtain ascertain knowledge of the exact manner in which the disaster was brought about. The two mines are situated on opposite sides of the west fork of Monongahola River and are connected by a steel pier bridge owned and operated by the coal company. One of them was only opened two years ago.

It is equipped throughout with electricity, the miners being supplied with electric lamps and the trucks being driven by electricity. Most of the miners are of foreign birth and live in the town of Monongah of which the population is 6,000.

LORD ASHTON.

Another Alleged Plot Against his Life.

LONDON, Dec. 7.

The story of another alleged plot against the life of Lord Ashtown was unfolded in the Dublin Police-court yesterday. On August 14 last it will be remembered an explosion took place at Glenahiry. Lord Ashtown's seat in co. Waterford, considerable damage being done on the ground floor. Yesterday's case was partly in connection with Woodlawn, his seat in co. Galway.

The defendants were Minnie Walsh, a middle-aged woman of 14, Richmondparade North Circular road, Dublin, and her son, Percy, a boy who gave his age as fourteen years. They were summoned on charges of conspiring to obtain money by false pretences and to incite Patrick Cahill John Ward and others unknown to cause an explosion at Woodlawn, Lord Ashtown's co. Galway seat

Mr. Dudley Ward, prosecuting counsel, said that Lord Ashtown last June received a letter from Minnie Walsh, stating that his life was in danger. After the explosion at Glenahiry the woman wrote to Lord Ashtown saying that it was Galwaymen who committed the outrage.

In another communication she enclosed an anonymous letter, the purport of which was that the church at Woodlawn would be mined and blown up on Sunday. At the same time three letters were written to three distinct men in the neighbourhood of Lagares, urging them to go to Woodlawn with powder and explosion.

The Crown case was that these letters and the anonymous letters forwarded to Lord Ashtown were written by the boy Walsh. In the course of the transactions, Mrs Walsh got £5 from Lord Ashtown during the time that he believed she was getting accurate information.

LORD ASHTOWN EXAMINED.

Lord Ashtown, who was then examined, produced one of the letters alleged to have come from the woman Walsh, in which, referring to the outrage at Glenahiry, the writer said: "I am thoroughly convinced the plot originated in Galway, and they will have to be sought for there." The writer went on to say she would gladly do anything in her power to serve his lordship.

In cross-examination Lord Ashtown denied that he had anything to do with charging the woman.

Mr. Chenevix Trench deposed to receiving a number of letters from Mrs Walsh, one of which stated that she had got information that it was no secret among the members of the League that Lord Ashtown's death had been decided on. Later she sent him more anonymous letters purporting to have been received by her.

In cross-examination by Mrs. Walsh's solicitor, Mr. Trench denied that the letters referred to in the case were written with the knowledge and sanction of Lord Ashtown and himself.

Mr. Brady (Mrs. Walsh's solicitor): Her instructions to me are that they have thrown her over and now she is in the dock

John Ward, farmer and publican, deposed to receiving an anonymous letter asking him to send down two or three loyal fellows on Saturday night eleven o'clock sharp to Woodlawn Church to watch while others are setting a trap for the evictor."

Mr. Gurrin, handwriting expert, gave it as his opinion that the letter sent to Ward and the anonymous letters were written by the boy Walsh.

The case was adjourned for a week.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE, Dec. 6.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Lieut-Col J C C Smith, IMS, B	Major C W G Richardson, 19 Panj
Capt S B Patterson, B	Major J G Halbert, IMS
Mr L C Adami, B Cov	Major W L Maxwell, 10 Lrs
Mr H N Bolton, B Cov	Capt J G Edwardes, 3 G R
Mr H E Ransom, B Cov	Capt P L Beddy, 51 S
Mr P E Aitchison, B	Capt G H Taylor, 2-10 G R
Mr T Butler, B	Lieut C B Gannon, 118 Inf
Mr E W Oliver, B	Second Lieut R W T Hogg, Unatt List
Mr W M'edonald, B	
Mr R MacTier, Bo Cov	

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Lieut-Col F W P Macdonald, B, 1 mo M C	Mr J O Greiff, B, furl on private affairs commuted to leave on M C, and extended 6 mo
Capt F R H Eustace, R E, B, 3 mo M C	
Capt A A Crookshank, R E, B, 2 mo 10 days' furl	Lieut-Col H W Stevenson, IMS, Bo, 1 mo furl
Mr T Emerson, B Cov, furl to 15-3-08	Mr S C Cánepa, Bo, 3 mo M C
Mr W E Lowry, B Cov, 1 week's furl	Lieut-Col J M Wade, R E, 6 mo M C
Mr A W Michie, B, 6 mo M C	Lieut J A Field, R E, till sailing of transport Rewa Dec 18
Mr A L Hatherington, B, 5 days' extraordinary leave	Engineer C B Wilson, RIM, 3 mo M C
Mr H P Burt, B, furl to 27-12-07	

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Lieut-Col F W P Macdonald, B	Capt T G F Paterson, IMS
Capt W F Mathews, B	Lieut C Kennedy-Craufurd-Stuart, 21st Cav
Mr P J G Pipon, B Cov	Lieut P W Elliott, 20, D C O Inf
Mr T Emerson, B Cov	Lieut A R L Mason, 43 Erinpura Rgt
Mr W C Lowry, B Cov	Lieut R H H Manners, 106 Hazara Pioneers
Mr H P Burt, B	Lieut E D Dallas Smith, 27 Punjabis
Mr V C Scott-O'Connor, B	Lieut J B Watts, 4th Rajpoots
Mr A L Hetherington, B	Lieut E Stocken, R I Marine.
Dr E D Ross, B	Chief Engineer C I J Jones R I Marine
Mr H Bent, B	
Mr W A Husted, M	
Mr V M Ferrers, Bo Cov	
Mr W C Holman, Bo	
Col A Beale, 105 Mahratta L I	
Capt J R Nuttall, 8 Goorkha Rifles	

DRUCE MYSTERY.

Stories of the Duke's Eccentricities.

London, Dec. 6.

The Druce case, as it is being unfolded from week to week before Mr. Plowden in the courts, is proving a mystery of increasing and fascinating interest

The Marylebone Police Court was again crowded yesterday, Mr. Plowden being in the midst of the usual gathering of fashionable ladies, and for the first time there was a startling display of feeling from a section of the audience which gave way to loud applause at a protest by Mr. G. H. Druce's counsel.

The Fifth Duke of Portland's head housemaid in London and his tailor supplied reminiscences that were closely followed, and another witness gave for the first time the name and address of the alleged maker of the coffin for the "mock funeral"

Mr. George Hollamby Druce, a descendant of Mr. T. C. Druce, is raising his claim to the Portland titles and estates by way of prosecuting Mr. Herbert Druce, an other descendant of Mr T. C. Druce for alleged perjury in having stated that he saw the dead body of T C. Druce on a particular date interred in the Highgate Cemetery vault which Mr. Herbert Druce owns.

Mrs. Caroline Elizabeth Kitchen, seventy-four, was the first witness called and in answer to Mr Atherley-Jones said she lived at Wootton-under-Edge Gloucestershire.

In the year 1865 were you head house maid at Harcourt House to the fifth Duke of Portland?—Yes.

You remember it quite well?—I do.

How long were you in the Duke's service as head housemaid?—As near ten months as I can remember.

Can you describe to the learned magistrate what your recollection of his appearance is?—He was a very eccentric man, a very peculiar man indeed He did not like to be met in a passage or under the landings He would go about the house in a long cream-coloured dressing-gown carrying a feathered broom. In one room in the house he used to keep a lot of old boxes and these he would dust himself with the feathered broom.

What was his appearance generally?—Well, he had a rather thin face, no beard whatever, but a little "side board" or "side-burn" whiskers.

What was his complexion—healthy or otherwise?—Well, he was very pale; sometimes there were red eruptions.

You don't know whether he wore false hair or not?—I don't.

What did the Duke wear when he went out?—I only saw him in the courtyard once. He was then wearing a long tweed coat, something like a waterproof with an Inverness cape.

Was there a bathroom in connection with his dressing-room?—No, in connection with his bedroom.

How did he get into the bathroom?—Through a trapdoor and down a few steps.

Mr. Avory cross examined

You describe the Duke as having small whiskers, and you all them "side-boards" or "side-burns." Where did you get that term?—Well, I have been in America, and you know, I learned a lot of things there. (Laughter.)

Did the fifth Duke wear a wig?—I can't say.

Surely you know if he had hair or not?—I only saw his face. You see, he always had a hood tied round his head when wearing the dressing gown. He always had his breakfast wearing the hood.

SCENE IN COURT.

"Where were you between 1865 and 1871?" asked Mr. Avory.

Mrs. Kitchen seemed to have failed to catch the question and said, "I would like that question asked again, please."

"You ask it yourself again," said Mr Avory. "You know quite well what I have said."

Mr. Atherley-Jones: I must ask my learned friend to treat the witness with common courtesy.

Loud applause and stamping of feet followed this request.

Mr Plowden (rising promptly and looking indignantly at the people in the back of the court): If that occurs again I will clear the court absolutely. I won't have any show of feeling here.

Mr. Avory (resuming): Between 1865 and 1871 were you in London?—Yes.

She lived successively in Hampton-street and Swinton-street then in America she lived in Detroit When she entered the Duke's service her name was Caroline Elizebeth Baldwin.

Mr Henry A Kitchen, husband of the previous witness, proved seeing the fifth Duke twice when he (the witness) was in the lodge at Harcourt House in 1895.

The Duke was wearing a long coat with an Inverness cape, the collar or which came high up in his neck, and had a large umbrella.

Mr. Henry Marks, an elderly man, described as an ice-merchant at Paddington, said he lived with his father at King-street, Portman-square, from 1842 to 1874. It was quite close to the Baker-street Bazaar

You know the Baker-street Bazaar?—Quite well, every inch of it.

Did you know the proprietor of the Bazaar, Mr. T. C. Druce?—I did, and saw him with fish every morning.

Did Mr. T. C. Druce come to your shop?—Daily,

When you say he came there daily, what do you mean by that?—Well, he usually came from Circus-road in an Atha omnibus. He would come over and look at my fish as I had it out. I, being an old volunteer, used to salute him. He would salute me and say, "Hullo, Marks, what's good this morning?" I would tell him, and he would say, "Very well, send me enough for five or six persons," and then he would go off. He was a man of few words.

Do you remember what Mr. Druce was like?—He was a man of about my own weight, 5ft. 8in. or 5ft. 9in. He usually wore a topcoat buttoned up, and carried his right hand in his breast.

Did he have a beard?—Yes, I never saw him without.

Can you say whether his hair or beard was false or natural?—They appeared to me to be natural.

Have you ever seen him go to the Bazaar in a carriage,—No; he always came in an omnibus.

Did you ever see the children?—Yes, I used to see his sons in the carriage.

Witness also knew George Vasser who was an upholsterer, and had a loft over the stables adjoining the fish shop. He remembered going into Vasser's room one afternoon in December, 1864, and was surprised to find him making a coffin. He also saw four rolls of lead. The next day he saw the coffin taken to the goods entrance of the Bak-street Bazaar. On the morning when he saw Vasser making the coffin he noticed that slips of black wood were put in one of the windows of the Bazaar.

Mourning boards?—Yes

When you saw those boards did you make an inquiry?—Yes, I sent one of my men across.

When last before you saw those boards up had you seen Druce?—The day previous to the day I saw the coffin being made.

The morning after you saw the coffin made, did you see anything outside the Bazaar?—Yes, I saw a hearse and two carriages pull up in Baker-street. The coffin I had seen was placed in the hearse, and it was driven away, followed by the two empty carriages.

After that, did Mr. Druce ever come to buy fish from your shop?—No, his son Herbert came.

Mr. Avory cross-examined at length.

Witness related how Druce, "the father," used to drive up to the Bazaar about ten o'clock in the morning He would take no active part in the sale of goods but would stand at the door or look.

Did he stand at the door for stretch of four or five hours in summer and winter?—Yes.

ALWAYS WORE A BEARD.

All the years that you know him had he always a beard?—Yes.

He never tried to hide himself or come to the shop secretly?—Oh no.

"There was no black cloth on the coffin," witness added. The day of the week of the funeral was not a Saturday; it was in the middle of the week The Bazaar remained open as usual. Herbert Druce came to the Bazaar day by day

Did you ever speak to him about his father?—No.

Did you see T. C. Druce after the funeral?—No.

You were there from 1865 to 1878. You did not see him during that period?—No

It cannot be true then that T. C. Druce was walking about Baker-street between 1865 and 1868?—I was there, and I did not see him.

Mr. Plowden:—Did you ever suspect T. C. Druce of being anybody else except T. C. Druce?—Never.

How did you hear about his death?—One of my men told me that he had died suddenly in the night; his name was Rawling.

Did it not strike you as strange that the two carriages were empty?—No I thought they would pick up somebody at St. John's Wood.

Charles Batt of Richmond said his father and grandfather were tailors in Portman-square. They were the tailors to the fifth Duke of Portland and in 1876 or 1877 he (witness) was introduced to the Duke.

Mr. Batt described how the Duke used to order his clothes. He always ordered three frock coats of a peculiar pattern each one smaller than the other so that in cold weather all three could be worn. (Laughter)

The coat which was produced in court at the last hearing was pronounced by witness as one of the Batt make. The Duke also ordered a dozen pairs of trousers at one time; these were made to tighten just over the boot by stirrups.

The large photograph so often produced was handed to Mr. Batt, and he said it was like the Duke who, however at the time he, Mr. Batt knew him, was a much older man. Shirts with frills down the front were also ordered by the Duke from Mr. Batt's father.

At this stage the court adjourned until Monday.

THE NEW DRUCE COMPANY.

COURT OF CHANCERY TIES UP THE FUND.

London, Dec. 6.

The county which a Mr. Charles Edgar Druce of Australia, is alleged to have a better claim to the Portland title and estates than Mr. George Hollamby Druce, was resumed before Mr Justice Joyce in Chancery to-day.

It is suggested that George Druce (G. H. Druce's father) was not the eldest son of Thomas C. Druce, who is said to be the fifth Duke of Portland but that he had an elder brother, Cricketer Edgar Druce, whose grandson Charles Edgar Druce is alive and in Australia.

The statement was made in connection with a motion by Mr. Maurice St. Barbe Pritchard, a director of the new Druce-Portland Company, Limited, to restrain his co-directors. Mr. William Graham Blakiston, a London solicitor, and Captain Thomas Lester Halls, of Wilcot Passey. Wilts, from parting with any of the funds of the company to the promoters or vendors until the shareholders who remain only artisans and domestic servants, had been convened in general meeting, and stated whether they desired that the contracts in the prospectus, which it was said were at present provisional should become binding.

The contracts were entered into by Mr. John Sheridan with G. H. Druce, and the latter's legal advisor in Australia Mr Thomas Coburn.

Mr. Hughes, K.C., for the defendant directors, to-day stated that he would relieve his lordship of any further trouble in the matter at present.

The company was formed to purchase two commission notes engaging to pay certain commission to a Mr. Sheridan in the event of G. H. Druce succeeding in his claim.

The defendant directors felt that they could not carry out the purchase of these commission notes in the face of any serious doubt as to whether the person who gave the notes was the person who would become ultimately entitled.

They would not part with any of the money of the company until they were satisfied of that.

The defendant directors would also probably consider it desirable to take the view of the subscribers before proceeding further, if there were any serious question on the point.

His lordship expressed the opinion that there were other things that would have to be investigated.

Look at the agreements," he added, "The commission notes gave no claim on the estate. They gave no share in G. H. Druce's share in the estate"

The whole thing appeared to him to be illusive, and counsel must be prepared for that when the motion came up again.

His lordship ordered that none of the money should be parted with except by leave of the court or of a Judge in Chambers and directed that the motion should be restored on the application of either side.

His lordship said this order would expend to a sum of between £5 and £100 which had been subscribed by people who had not yet been allotted shares.

Mr. Younger, K.C.: If these people are wise they will ask for their money back.

FRENCH WAR BALLOON BLOWN AWAY.

An accident as inexcusable as it is deplorable, says the Paris correspondent of the "Times," has lost the steerable balloon Paris. It is only a few days since the Patrie arrived at Verdun after a remarkable journey from Paris in conditions that constituted a particularly satisfactory test of its navigability. In its last voyage towards the frontier it has come to grief, but, as will be seen the accident is one that in no way compromises the principle of the steerable balloon On Friday afternoon (Nov. 29) an ascent was made with seven persons on board including General Andre and his orderly Officer About ten minutes after the spectators no longer to be making progress, but to be merely floating with motionless screws. What had happened was that the trouser of a machinist had been caught in a portion of the motor gearing and the magneto had been broken The effort to repair the damage in the air proved futile, and meanwhile the balloon was being carried westward by a stiff east wind. The captain decided to descend, and landed successfully near the village of Souhesmes, fifteen kilometres from Verdun, with the assistance of the local *gendarmerie*. During the night soldiers from the fort of Landrecourt held the balloon. Some 200 men formed its human anchor all the early part of Saturday. The wind freshened steadily, however, instead of falling, and at eight o'clock in the evening a strong gust wrenched the balloon away from the hands of the soldiers after dragging them over a distance of 1200 ft.

After her escape from the 200 man the balloon fled north over France, crossed the English Channel, passed over Wales and the Irish Channel, and proceeded to explore the north-east of Ireland In a remote part of County Down, between the two loughs of Strangford and Belfast, is the farm of Mr Jas. Clokey, at Ballysallagh. In one of Mr. Clokey's fields is the great cigar shaped airship alighted on Sunday afternoon. In finding so the machinery for unpacking a piece of ground in a similar manner to a plough in furrowing This furrow covers about six to eight yards. Then the aeroplane veered round slightly and came into contact with a dyke, in which it tore a gap two yards wide and a yard deep At this particular spot a number of bolts and plates became detached and fell to the ground. After this performance the airship rose again, alighted, and drifted irresolutely in the direction of the farm of Mr. Alexander Macfarlane at Ballydravey, some distance inland from Craigavad Here a quantity of machinery, including the "wings" of the airship, were shed, alighting about 100 yards from Macfarlane's house. The two wings are composed of what appears to be steel, the weight being stated at about three hundred-weight. The wings are connected with a boat four inches thick. Several other portions of machinery were also got rid of, including a shaft some five feet in length, a quantity of oil, &c. The wings are said to be bolted and riveted, and nearly every portion of the machinery is remarkable. Thus lightened this most aerial of all airships rose again in the air, headed for the sea, and disappeared.

GREAT RAILWAY COMBINE.

Real Effect of the "Pool."

London, Dec 6.

The "working agreement" between the Great Northern and Great Central Railways, to which the shareholders are asked to give their sanction at a meeting on December 20, announces really to accommodation of the two under one control

When the general manager for the "combine" has been selected, he will be responsible to a joint committee of directors of the two Companies. It will be his business to see that the working of the two lines is carried out in the most economical manner. His first duty will be to place under one control the work hitherto done in duplicate, in Manchester Liverpool, Chester, Warrington, Leeds, Doncaster Peterborough, and Derby,

To effect this he will establish those "spheres of influence" referred to in Thursday's issue. The existing staff of the Great Central will be asked to control the business of the two Companies in Manchester, Liverpool, and Lancashire and Cheshire generally, while the Yorkshire traffic will be handled by the Great Northern.

It is evident that this scheme requires more than auticable relations between the two companies. It will be necessary to pool the whole of their earning and expenses. This, we understand, will actually be done. There is to be not only a common manager, but a common purse, and up to the moment when it becomes necessary to divide the profits, the two railways will be run a absolutely one concern.

The division of the profits will be carried out on the bases of existing profits Questions of capital expenditure, of rolling stock, mileage run, and work done will be placed on one side. The only question considered is fixing the ratio of profit distribution will be: What are the companies earning now? That being fixed, all future profits will be divided in perpetuity in the same scale.

The aim of the combination is increased power, better working, cheaper service, and more profits. There will be no transfer of property or shares, The two companies will simply have everything in common—stations, lines and rolling stock—and will divide the profits after all expenses have been met,

Shareholders in both companies will be officially informed by circular next week of the general lines upon which the working agreement is to be framed.

MR HARRIMAN AND READING RAILROAD.

New York, Dec 6,

A report from a usually reliable source, to the effect that Mr. Harriman is quietly buying the control over the Reading Railroad so as to dominate the anthracite group, received considerable credence in Wall Street yesterday and caused Unions and Southern Pacifics to advance, in the belief that they would share the benefits shout Mr. Harriman dominates the anthracite group,

The most important development was the apparent agreement among the law-makers to drop the Central Bank idea wholly and to devise our emergency legislation along emergency lines.

At an important conference of the board of directors of the Amalgamated Copper Companies it is expected that Mr. Rockefeller and Mr. Rogers will order the total shut-down of the Anaconda and all other mines owned by them, with the exception of the Boston and Montana. This probably means cutting the dividends on Anaconda.

The Steel Corporation shipped 22,600,000 tons of finished from the Lakes Superior district this season, a record by a new high record. The Corporation has at present only a new high record. The Corporation has only thirty-eight furnaces out of ninety-six in blast, which means that 60 per cent. of its capacity is idle.

ARRIVALS BY THE OVERLAND MAIL OF 6TH DECEMBER.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer "Persia," Commander W. H. Haughton, which arrived in harbour yesterday morning with the English Mails of the 6th December, brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Rushton, Mr and Mrs A C and infant
Guthrie, Miss G J
Thomson, Miss A M G
Edwards, Rev and Mrs E S and child
Sawday, Rev G W
Brand, Mr J M
Naylor, Miss E
Harrison, Mr F
Harrison, Mrs
Pillons, Miss
Farquhar, Mrs and infant
Symes, Mrs and 2 children
Hudson Rev J R
McCann, Miss
Lamb, Mr F S
Cathcart, Mrs H M
Fisher, Mr T C
Macdongal, Mr and Mrs A
Woodward, Mrs and 3 children
Dickin, Miss K
Maddocks, Miss
Dickin, Mr T
Oliver, Mr C A
Hind, Miss E
Hind, Miss S
Davenport, Mrs and 2 children
Perin, Mr and Mrs C P
Fellowes, Miss
Barnfield, Miss J H
Evans, Miss A C
Carruthers, Miss S
Gray, Mrs and infant
Hickman, Mr F
Gwatkin, Major, Mrs and Miss
Lame, Mrs S
Bennett, Mr and Mrs N S
Joyce, Mr R W
Mi ford, Miss M
Giles, Miss N
Corin, Miss
Kerr, Mr G R
Fortimaller, Mr and Mrs
Johnson, Mr J
Louie, Mr R
Ogg, Miss
Anthony, Mr E H
Scott, Mrs A C
Brock, Miss
Rundle, Miss
Rundle, Miss B
Mody, Mr A J
Best, Mrs M
Bergth ol, Mr and Mrs C J
Stiver, Mrs and infant
Mathews, Mrs F

FROM GIBRALTAR.

Briney, Miss O

FROM MARSEILLES.

Sullivan, Mr W S
Prater, Mr W
Murryatt, Mr N
Bradbury, Mr and Mrs J F
Rawlins Mr F H
Geary, F J G
eLeod, Mr N
Orden-Roren, Mr
Binkey, Mrs A H
Graham, Mr A K
Kensington, R T Hon L rd
Kensington, Lady
Nairne, Mr C
Elliot, Mr R H
Ellis, Hon Mrs
Rustomji, Mr C
Caplen, Mr T and Mrs
Marryat Mrs N
Johnson, Mrs D R
Sidey, Mr D L
Oakley, Mr and Mrs A R B
Meyer, Mr E
Sim, Hon H A
Burton, Mr and Mrs E
Morris, Mr T W Mrs and child
Brown, Mr C and Mrs
Tucker, Mrs G
Wadia, Mrs and infant
H H the Thakore Saheb of Gondal
H H the Ram of Gondal
Brown, Miss C
Hull, Miss E P
Bligh, Mr R G
Wyncoop, Rev and Mrs N S
Bell, Mrs L
Smith, Dr S
Manassah, Mr and Mrs S
Hughes, Capt and Mrs E M
Kavanagh, Mrs
Nugent, Miss
Sarchie, Major
Keay, Mr Seymour
Arnott, Mr and Mrs H W
Aslett, Mr A H
Taylor, Mr H
Weslcotton, Miss E L
Snig, Mr T
Dhir, Mr T R
Low, Mr A
Low, Mr (Jnr)
Caspersz, Mr E P
Hughes, Miss B
de Saone, Mr P
Ezoraff, Mme B
Ezoraff, Miss S
Wybrants, Mr and Mrs
Hands, Mr and Mrs J H
West, Mr and Mrs T
Allen, Mr
Sheffield, Sir B
Sheffield, Lady
Ratcliffe, Capt D
Wilson, Mr G H
Wilson, Mr F J
Stevens, Mr F L
Fraser, Master C
Bishop of Chota Nagpur
Strange, Mr J
Muirhead, Mr H T
Bowen, Capt W

FROM BRINDISI.

Holme, Miss E
Friswell, Mr and Mrs

FOR KARACHI.

Livesay, Mr and Mrs
Fixture, Mrs
Stendwick, Mrs and infant
Bertram Clay Mrs
Drew, Mr and Mrs H G R

FOR RANGOON.

Dun, Mr C W

FOR HONGKONG.

Nightingale, Consul A
Nightingale, Mrs
Guthrie, Miss G J
Dawson, Miss A M G
Stuart, Miss G V

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Champrey, Mr
Chamberlain, Mr W B

FOR SYDNEY.

Gordon, Miss E F
Webster Mr C

Roxburgh, Mr R
Crowle, Miss B
Hodden, Mr A J
Brook-Fox, Miss C M
Krauss, Mr, Mrs and infant
Gray-Owen, Mr D M
Harrison, Mrs G H and child
Harrison, Miss
Irangley, Mrs G G
Eadie, Mr P
Moir, Mr G M
Brown, Mrs D C
Weighell, Mr A
Brandenburg, Mr F
Temple, Mr
Powell, Miss C M
Tremearn, Mr T S
Fenton, Lt-Col and Miss
Gallinatus, Mr R
French, Miss H
Baxter. Mr R A
Binge, Mrs F W
Labrow, Mr R
Anderson, Mrs
Awdry, Mr R W
Over, Mr C E
Nicholson, Mr G
Nicholson, Mrs C R
Tungy, Mrs H J R
Hope, Dr
Rooke Miss G M G
William, Miss F
Moss, Miss M
Barton, Mr A C and Mrs
Pargeter, Mr C G
McLean, Mr C J
McLean, Miss
Donald, Mr J
Wenji, Mr L
Webb, Mr H D
Weyman, Mr A H
Shott, Mr A E
La Trobe Bateman, Miss A
Bennett, Mrs and child
Lowere, Mr A L
Abel. Mr
Kerr, Mr B
Marsland, Mr J J
Spence. Miss H A
Bugendahl, Mr F J B
Fricke, Mr W B
Thomason, Mrs A F
Nisbett-Stephens, Mrs
Enson, Mr A
Cameron, Mr A
Sander, Mrs E M
Hardinge, Capt H R
Hardinge, Mrs and infant

Two Kumaris
Melitus, Mr and Mrs P G
Molony, Mr H J C
Wright, Mrs W B
Dobree, Miss
Mann, Mrs B A
Sparkes, Mrs
Sparkes, Miss
Robinson, Mrs W H B and 2 infts
Touch, Mr and Mrs
Brereton, Mr A
Albrecht, Rev Dr
Albrecht, Mrs
Mitchell, Mrs A G
Tomkinson, Mrs
Tomkinson, Misses
Gall way, Mr F W
Selwyn, Mr H
Atkinson, Mr A
Elliott, Mr P W
Vanderstallen, Mr J C
Wenier, Mr L
Paulissen, Mr E
Jones, Miss M
Jones, Miss M
Wunderlock, Miss
Chrestien, Mr F G
Bradbury, Mr J
McKerrow, Mr R C
McGregor, Mr D A
Tytler, Capt R A
Bennett, Mr J
Bissett, Sir W and Lady
Kinsley, Mr D
Melvil, Miss A
Brown, Mr W
Martin, Miss E T
Tuttle, Miss A
de Souza, Mr E A
Wagg, Mr N B
Grim

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, DECEMBER 6.

LORDLY ESTATES.

The Page Estate, of which we are hearing once more, must be one of the most valuable in existence, though quite inconsiderable as to size in comperison with some. Who owns the largest private estate in existence? The pastoral millionaires of Australia must have been in the front rank of landowners before Government placed a check on the policy of grab. In South America estates run to size. There is one which extends to hundreds of square miles. Within its borders are separate colonies of French, Russians, and Italians. It was all acquired by a single Irishman. The Esterhazy property in Hungary is among the most considerable in Europe, and is the scene of probably the biggest sheep-farming industry on the Continent. There was some talk, in a cosmopolitan company as to the size of the flocks owned by those present. An English nobleman was said to possess three thousand sheep. "Which is, I think, exactly the number of my shepherds," said the Prince.

A 300,000 ACRE GIFT.

Robert Morris, the American financier and patriot, was first the hero and ultimately the victim of some of the biggest land deals in history. He bought and sold enormous blocks of American territory at prices which now seem incredible. Land which to-day is worth a fortune per acre changed hands at from 1s. to 4s. per acre. He owned at different times practically the entire western half of New York State, and to his dying day maintained that, had he confined his operations to that quarter, he would have become and remained the richest man in the world. He had faith in the country, but he did not foresee the wars of Europe, which were to make money even more scarce than it is to-day. His judgment was finally vindicated, but not until after his bankruptcy, imprisonment for debt, and death. Others profited from his enterprises. He bought a great block of land in the Genesse country, and, to avoid the expense of survey, sold it to Sir William Pulteney as a guaranteed million acres at 1s. 6d. per acre. When finally measured up the land was found to contain nearly 1,300,000 acres. All above the million acres was a gift.

FOR UNIFORMITY.

It is a wonderful work which is being carried on at Victoria Station, where, with millions of passengers arriving and departing, the work of reconstruction and extension goes on without interruption day by day. While this stupendous work is being thus satisfactorily carried out, it should not be beyond the ingenuity of the companies to effect a very small reform for the convenience of passengers. You arrive by the South-Eastern and Chatham, and have to continue your travels by the Brighton line. The Chatham porter collects your luggage and conveys it as far as the Brighton Company's half of the terminus, and there he leaves it, remote as ever from the train which you are seeking. You have to tip him, find a Brighton porter, and begin again "de novo," ending up with a second dose of tipping. When only a few minutes intervene between the arrival of the train by which you have come and the departure of the train by which you must leave, it is practically certain that you will miss that outward-bound. And when the experience is often repeated, that double-tipping impost becomes a little monotonous. Surely we might have "through" porters for this one station?

ENGLAND'S BEST.

The Swazi chiefs are too unsophisticated to be startled in an original way by the sights of London. All that they have said of their experiences in the Great Smoke shows that they have experienced the same stupefaction which others like them have felt in similar cases. It is too huge a subject adequately to be put into the limited words of a gentleman from the wilds. Men better acquainted with the capitals of the world have found it quite as difficult to tell what they felt on beholding the wonders of London. Some have politely praised the fog; most of them fall prostrate with admiration before our policemen; one genius blessed the "deep silences" of London. The most original was Stonewall Jackson. Asked by Lord Wolseley to say upon which of all the recollections that he had carried away with him from England he most loved to let his memory dwell, the grand old Puritan warrior disregarded London altogether. "The seven lancet windows in York Minster," he fervently answered.

SUICIDE LAUDABLE.

William Charles Good knew, when he agreed to commit suicide in company with his wife, that if either survived, that survivor would be indicted for murder. They took no risks; roped together, they ended their sorrows in the Thames, but bequeathed a suggestion which will operate with ill-effect upon weak minds. Good's letter applauds suicide, and declares that a day will come when Government will provide lethal chambers for those who wish to end their days. The case of the Good's was one in which the "Express" anti-suicide scheme ought to have come into operation. Nothing should be done to condone suicide. Contempt for the sacredness of human life is peculiar to the Oriental nations. After the anti-European riots in Japan of some years ago, the archoffender was sentenced to die by his own hand, and he did die, taking his life in the presence of representatives of the Powers offended. To-day, it seems an outrage on humanity and decency that such an act should have been tolerated.

TWIXT SADDLE AND GROUND.

It is a big question, this of the destruction of human life. It might seem that a man hopelessly afflicted by a loathsome and infectious disease were better dead, that a grand euthanasia might happily obliterate those kingdoms of outer darkness, the leper colonies. It might be urged it is urged, that a person condemned to agony which only death can cure might be permitted a peaceful and painless death. The case for euthanasia appealed to Lord Westbury as he lay dying of a torturing disease. "Surely this is, if ever there was, a case for the happy despatch," he pleaded. His doctors would not listen to the suggestion, and next day he said, "I suppose you were right. I have been thinking over the story of the Roundhead surprised at meeting a Royalist in Heaven. He asked how he came there. The Royalist answered:—

'Between the saddle and the ground,
I mercy sought and mercy found.'"

"I suppose," added Westbury, with one of his old flashes, "you think that might be my case."

CORPOR TO CONTEMPT.

Is there no means of compelling a gas company to take reasonable precautions against blowing its customers skyhigh? Without the least warning, the force of gas is permitted so seriously to diminish that fires die out, and the beads of flame left glowing on the incandescent burners are extinguished. This happened recently in a house fifty burners and five gas stoves, and there must have been many others in the same predicament. The gas returned in puffs, so that from half a hundred quarters it was pouring into the house from unlighted burners. This is a serious matter when unwatched stoves are left burning, to suddenly expire, then fill the apartment with gas. "Why not ring up the company and complain?" it may be said The villains are not on the telephone. There surely ought to be some remedy against this sort of thing, but to a layman there is none apparent. It would need an inquest satisfactorily to demonstrate the danger of it.

CATCHING A TARTAR.

Now that the prisoners who forged Sir George Lewis's notepaper have been sentenced, a coincidence may be noted to which reference could not be made earlier for fear of prejudicing the case. They could not have tried the trick upon a man more likely to run them to earth. Apart from his vast knowledge of criminal practices in general, he has special reason to remember the trick of the forger who produces bills and notepaper copied from originals. It was Sir George Lewis who was first instructed for the defence of the prisoners in the sensational Bidwell forgeries on the Bank of England, forgeries so immense that they were said to have jeopardised the whole commerce of the country.

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"THE ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," writes Lady Constance Howard, Countess of Westmeath, says:—"It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial Luxury for the Toilet, Bath and Nursery and leaves the skin in a pure, refreshed and healthy condition, delicately perfumed. Chemists, Grocers, etc., sell it.

TRY IT IN YOUR BATH

SCRUBB'S CLOUDY AMMONIA

MARVELLOUS PREPARATION

Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for all Toilet Purposes.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing, Etc.
Restores the Colour to Carpets.
Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites.
Invigorating in Hot Climates.
Cleans Plate and Jewellery. Softens Hard Water.

For Sale by all Grocers and Chemists.

SCRUBB & CO., LTD., Guildford St., LONDON, S.E.

JOHN MOIR & SON,

PROVISION MANUFACTURERS

OF

LONDON, ABERDEEN & SEVILLE.

Awarded 31 Gold Medals for Superior Quality.

Purveyors by Royal Warrant

To His Majesty the King.

CHRISTMAS PLUM PUDDING

In 1, 2 & 4 lb. Tins.

COMPLETE PRICE LIST AVAILABLE.

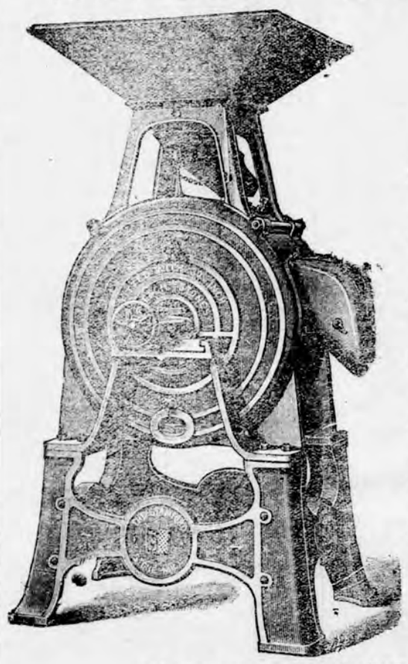
Wholesale Depots: BOMBAY, KARACHI AND CALCUTTA

Where large and varied stocks are held for IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.

Managing Agents: SAMUEL FITZE & Co., Ld.

RETAIL FROM ALL PROVISION MERCHANTS THROUGHOUT INDIA.

"STAMFORD" STONE MILL.



The only successful Vertical Stone Flour Mill in existence. Suitable for working by Electric Motor, Steam or Oil Engine. A large number working in Bombay.

For prices and particulars apply to:

MARSHALL SONS & Co., LTD.,

ENGINEERS,

BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

That Tired Feeling

Which is so disheartening is often caused by poor, thin blood, resulting in deficient vitality. The blood needs to be enriched and vitalized; and for this there is no medicine in the world equal to

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

The cures it has worked, the men, women, and children it has restored to health, are countless in number. One such experience is as follows:

"I have used Ayer's Sarsaparilla in my family for years, and would not be without it. I used to suffer with boils and skin eruptions, attended with great headache and exhaustion. In fact, I was so ill that I could not attend to my business. Being advised to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla, I did so, and I am happy to say that the medicine restored me to perfect health. I have since used Ayer's Sarsaparilla for my children, in various complaints, and it has always proved effective. I can safely recommend it to sufferers as a true blood purifier."

There are many imitation Sarsaparillas. Be sure you get "AYER'S."

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

AYER'S PILLS, the best family laxative.

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies.

A French Remedy for all Irregularities.

Thousands of Ladies always keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, & find on the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose can be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free 8s. from Pharm. Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON.

SAVARESSE'S SANDAL CAPSULES

Efficacious because absolutely pure English Oil. Not made of gelatine. Full directions. All Chemists.

Insist on SAVARESSE'S.

Made with the same unfailing care for half-a-century.

Callard & Bowser's Butter-Scotch

You may enjoy Callard & Bowser's Butter-Scotch with the comfortable assurance that only first-class materials are employed in its manufacture.

"Really wholesome Confectionery" — LANCET

Each package bears our trade mark—"The Thistle."

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WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office

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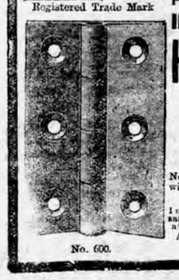

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GOLD & Co. BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND.

Patent Wrought IRON & STEEL HINGES ARE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET.

None are genuine except with the "Swan" Trade Mark.

Inquiries can obtain same through all respectable British Merchants.

Also Makers of No 78 Rivet Butts

MARCKS & Co., LTD., BOMBAY AND POONA.

Silver Desert Knives and Forks, Ivory Handles, ½ dozen in case, Rs. 110.

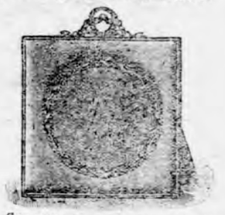
Silver Fish Knives and Forks, Ivory Handles, ½ dozen in case, Rs. 110.

Silver Top Crystal Toilet Jar, Rs. 7-8.

Silver Pin and Ring Stand, Rs. 12-8.

Silver Flower Vase, Rs. 20.

Silver Vase, Rs. 22.



Silver Photo Frames, a large collection, at prices from Rs. 6 to Rs. 40.

Silver Travelling Flasks, from Rs. 40.

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Silver Travelling Ink, Rs. 16 to Rs. 20.

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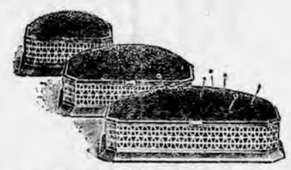


Silver Pin Cushions, a large variety, Rs. 4 to Rs. 18.

Sweet Dishes in numerous designs, Rs. 8 to Rs. 30.

Silver Peg Measure, Rs. 11.

Cigarette Box, Rs. 30, Rs. 70, and Rs. 100. Cigar Box, Rs. 150 to Rs. 210.

"GREATEST OF ALL LARGE OR SMALL."

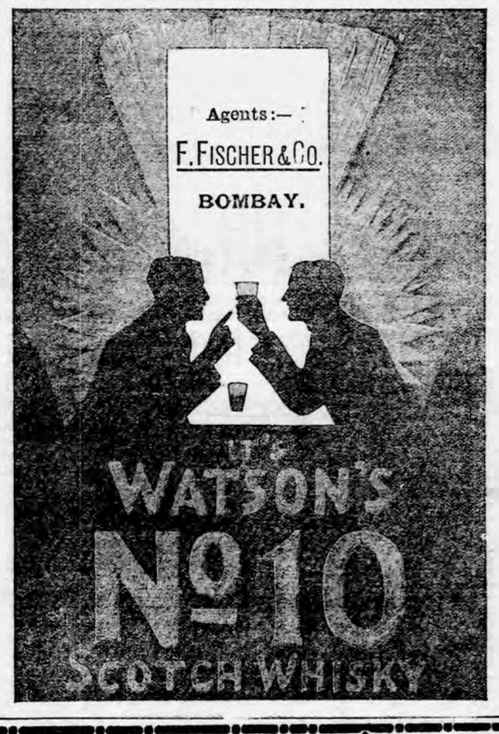
THE HAMMOND No. 12.

Absolute Visible Writing.

Polychrome Ribbon Attachment, enabling operator to write in two colors.

35 LANGUAGES IN 216 STYLES TYPE ON THE ONE TYPEWRITER.

THE HAMMOND TYPEWRITER AGENCY, 28, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.



MILO LIMERICK COMPETITION.

RS. 500 IN CASH PRIZES,

AND 100 OTHER PRIZES.

Rs. 500 in Cash Prizes and 100 other Prizes in Watches, etc., etc. First Prize Rs. 200, Second Prize Rs. 100; Third Prize Rs. 50, and the balance in small Cash Prizes, besides 100 other prizes, consisting of Watches, Milo Food Souvenirs, etc., etc.

HOW TO WIN THE PRIZES.

The last line has to be filled in to the Limerick to rhyme with the first two lines, and the prizes will be awarded to the best composition in due order of merit. Each competitor must send three Milo Food Tin Labels, showing Trade Mark, namely, Milo lifting an ox. All competitors are entitled to send in more than one competition, provided each contribution is accompanied by three labels. N. B.—Labels must be taken off the tins themselves, for outside wrappers will not be valid. Competition closes on 22nd December 1907 and results will be advertised in this paper on 1st January 1908. It is a condition binding on all competitors that the awards made are final. Nestle's Milo Food can be obtained from all leading dealers or from Nestle's Agency, 3/1 Mangoe Lane, Calcutta or from Local Representatives, Tothill Sharp & Co., Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

The Greek Hero, Milo once said,
As he lifted an ox o'er his head,
For this very severe test,
Nestle's Milo Food is the best.

Letters must be addressed to

Manager, MILO LIMERICK COMPETITION,
Nestle's Agency, 3—1 MANGOE LANE, CALCUTTA,
OR TO
Local Representatives,
TOTHILL SHARP & CO.,
TAMARIND LANE, FORT, BOMBAY.

MAKES THE SKIN AS SOFT AS VELVET.

BEETHAM'S LAIT Larola KEEPS THE SKIN COOL AND REFRESHED IN HOT CLIMATES, AND PREVENTS IT BECOMING PARCHED and DRIED UP from Exposure to the Sun.

PREVENTS THE ATTACK OF MOSQUITOES, etc.

When frequently used.

IT IS UNEQUALLED AS A DELIGHTFUL SKIN TONIC & EMOLLIENT.

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HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For forty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for Brain Wreckage, Paralysis, Sleeplessness, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney, and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

The effect of this Standard Phosphoric remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.

Its energising effects are shown from the first day of its administration in a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

Beware of vile imitations!—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England," engraved thereon, by order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners.

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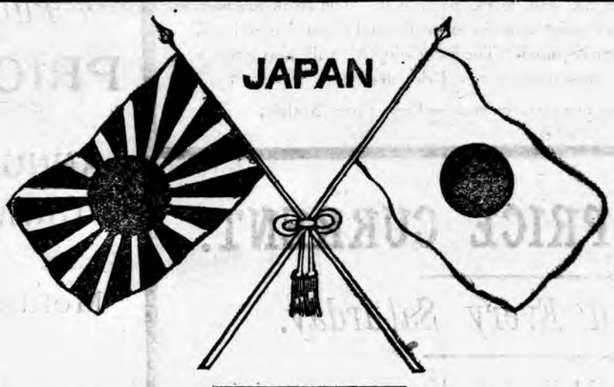

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